

XV. *Descriptions of 21 new genera and 103 new species of Lepidoptera-Heterocera from the Australian Region.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

[Read June 2nd, 1886.]

THE species described in the present paper were sent to the Museum for identification, with many other previously named species received at the Godeffroy Museum from collectors in Australia, Fiji, &c. Many of the species, as might have been anticipated, form the types of new genera, but at the same time the appearance of the greater part of them is by no means striking, their colouring being, as a rule, sombre,—of various shades of brown or grey.

All the species here described have been seen by Mr. Meyrick since I wrote the descriptions.

AGARISTIDÆ.

ÆGOCERA, *Latr.*

1. *Ægocera cornigera*, n. s.

Allied to *Æ. diversa* (*Agarista diversa*, Walk.), the pattern of the primaries being very similar to that species and to *A. ephyra* (Herr.-Sch., Aussl. Schm., fig. 27), but of a cupreous-brown colour; base white, divided by the veins, two subcostal spots near the base; an oblique abbreviated fascia immediately below the second subcostal spot, and below it again an elongated spot on internal border; a large quadrate spot crosses the discoidal cell towards its extremity, and below it is an oblique irregular interno-median streak; between the latter and the internal spot previously noted is a small internal dot; beyond the cell is a broad almost 3-shaped fascia, and near the external angle a cuneiform spot; at about apical fourth is a subcostal dot; an abbreviated series of seven dots crosses the disc almost parallel to the outer edge of the 3-shaped fascia, and is followed by a regular submarginal series alternating with a series of quadrate spots on the fringe; all these markings are milk-white; secondaries nearly as in *Æ. bicolor*, ochreous, with a dark or cupreous-brown spot across the end of the cell, and

an irregularly sinuated external border of the same colour; fringe white, ochreous at base and spotted with brown, in the male only towards apex, in the female throughout; head and thorax white, the antennæ, a spot on the head, the front of collar, shoulders, two longitudinal stripes on the thorax, and an oblique stripe on the tegulæ brown, a short horny process, flattened and truncated in front projecting from the frons; wings below much as above, but the primaries pale ochreous at the base so as to cover the subbasal spots of the upper surface, the white dots across the disc wanting, palpi white with an oblique lateral black dash and black terminal joint; body below pale ochreous, legs partly brown above, the tarsi barred with white; venter barred with brown. Expanse of wings: male, 29 mm.; female, 37 mm.

Male, Gayndah; female, Peak Downs.

The singular frontal process possessed by this species occurs in a much less highly developed condition in *Æ. diversa*, and therefore I do not think it sufficient of itself to constitute a character of generic value.

LITHOSIIDÆ.

MILTOCHRISTA, Hübn.

2. *Miltochrista simulans*, n. s.

Size and aspect of *Nepita conferta* (male), excepting in the absence of any dark border to the secondaries; allied to *Miltochrista (Barsine) placens* from Timor and Ceram; primaries above grey, crossed by five series of ochreous markings, the first across the base semicircular, the second forming an interrupted angulated band across basal third and consisting of four somewhat oval spots in pairs, the third consisting of three nearly equidistant spots in an angular series across the middle of the wing; the fourth begins with an oval costal spot, below which is a sinuous series of seven small spots only divided by the nervures; the last consists of three unequal angulated spots on outer margin; fringe ochreous; a series of black marginal dots partly impinging upon the fringe; secondaries pale ochreous, slightly deeper towards external border; body ochreous; thorax reddish, spotted with slaty black; under surface more salmon-tinted than above, markings on the primaries obliterated excepting on the borders; legs barred with dull greyish black. Expanse of wings, 32 mm.

Rockhampton.

To any one who neglected to examine the neuration in new species this would appear to be a *Nepita*

(*Liparidæ*); that *Nepita* really belongs to the latter family has been proved to me by Mr. F. Moore.

CYPTASIA, Walk.

The following species belongs to a genus which has been referred to the *Lithosiidæ*; its structure appears to indicate some affinity to the Micro-Lepidoptera; nevertheless, for the present it may stand where it has been placed.

3. *Cyptasia cristata*, n. s.

Somewhat nearly allied to *C. egregiella*, but smaller; primaries bronze-brown, flecked with cream-colour and with seven unequal but nearly equidistant spots round the borders of the wing, three costal, the third being a mere narrow oblique dash, one external and three internal; fringe yellow opposite to the white spots; secondaries bright salmon-orange, with a few greyish scales at apex; head sulphur-yellow, crested; antennæ pale bronze-brown, with white basal joint; thorax dark brown, white-spotted behind; abdomen salmon-coloured; under surface salmon-coloured, the primaries greyish, especially towards apex; fringe alternately brown and sulphur-yellow as above. Expanse of wings, 20 mm.

Gayndah.

Until such genera as *Themiscyra*, *Cyptasia*, &c., have been carefully reared, and their actual affinities satisfactorily ascertained, their great resemblance to typical genera of *Lithosiidæ* will always tend to raise a doubt as to their actual distinctness from that family; characters offered by the imago alone are, as already shown in the case of the various genera formerly associated under *Acronycta*, not always reliable; and for this reason (if for no other) all families erected upon the structure of the imago alone should be regarded with disfavour by lepidopterists: there cannot be a question that the Micro-Lepidoptera ought to be distributed among the larger moths, and that the sole reason for which the fathers of Entomology associated them was their usually small size; yet it has been difficult in some cases for the most careful students to decide to their own satisfaction whether they had before them a *Deltoid* or a *Tortrix*, a *Noctua* or a *Tinea* (these names are applied in their wide signification, of course); even the most confident workers have, after describing a species as a

Micro-Lepidopteron, come to the conclusion that it should have been placed amongst the Noctuites.

XANTHODULE, n. g.

Form of *Setina* (*S. ramosa*); general aspect of *Eubaphe*, neuraction most like *Eudule*, but that of the primaries quite distinct; costal vein terminating at third fourth of the margin, subcostal five-branched, the first three branches emitted before the end of the cell, fourth and fifth branches emitted from the anterior angle of the cell, forking from a long footstalk; disco-cellulars inangled; upper radial emitted from the anterior angle of the cell immediately below the last subcostal branch; lower radial emitted close to the third median, having the appearance of a fourth median branch; second and third median branches emitted near together but at some distance beyond the first, the latter running obliquely almost to the external angle, almost joining the submedian vein at its extremity; discoidal cell of secondaries extending to second-third of wing, the costal margin slightly concave, costal vein running almost to apex, subcostal forked at some distance beyond the cell; disco-cellulars unequally inangled; radial emitted nearer to the median than to the subcostal vein so as to appear like a fourth median branch, it and the second and third median branches being about equidistant; first median branch a little further apart; body slender, the thorax rounded, the abdomen extending slightly beyond the anal angle of secondaries; antennæ thick at base, tapering, serrate-pectinated; palpi wanting.

4. *Xanthodule semiochrea*, n. s.

Primaries pale greyish brown, with an ill-defined paler oblique sinuous transverse central band; secondaries ochreous, with the apex and an ill-defined streak from it along the outer margin dark brown; head white, collar tinted with ochreous, thorax greyish white, abdomen whitish; primaries below smoky brown, with a narrow tapering whitish apical border; secondaries below as above; legs (probably the palpi) and venter ochreous. Expanse of wings, 18 mm.

Peak Downs.

LIPARIDÆ.

CHIONOPHASMA, n. g.

Aspect of *Porthesia*, but with more thinly scaled wings, comparatively smaller secondaries, and very different neuraction; primaries elongate-ovate, the costal margin only slightly convex,

apex rounded, outer margin slightly convex, very oblique, continuous with the inner margin, which is also slightly convex; the venuration of all the wings utterly unlike that of any of the white-coloured genera of *Liparidae*; costal vein of primaries terminating at about the third fourth of costa; subcostal five-branched, the first branch emitted before the end of the cell, and the four others form a long footstalk; of these four short branches the first and fourth start almost from the same point, but from opposite sides of the vein, the first running to costa, the last to outer margin, and the intermediate pair form a short fork to apex; upper radial emitted from the anterior angle of the cell, lower radial from the posterior angle, where it appears as a fourth median branch; disco-cellular veinlet inangled; median branches nearly equidistant; secondaries short, subpyriform; costal vein running to apex; discoidal cell short, not reaching the middle of the wing; subcostal vein forked from a long footstalk at one-third the distance between the cell and outer margin; disco-cellular extremely slender, inangled; no radial vein; second and third median branches emitted from a short footstalk; head and thorax clothed with woolly hair; palpi depressed; antennæ short, pectinated; abdomen with a large anal tuft; legs tolerably robust, clothed somewhat sparsely with long silky hairs.

In the branching of the subcostal nervure of the primaries, the forking of the subcostal and median veins of secondaries, and the total absence of a radial vein in these wings, this genus is most abnormal.

5. *Chionophasma paradoxa*, n. s.

♀. Wings semitransparent snow-white, with a faint silky gloss; two very slender greyish lines on the fringe; body white, sparsely scaled; abdomen with golden ochraceous anal tuft; under surface coloured as above. Expanse of wings, 32 mm.

Rockhampton.

This species was sent as the female of the succeeding *Porthesia*, to which, in common with many other *Liparidae*, it bears considerable resemblance; an examination of the structure would, however, convince the most sceptical that there is no relationship between them.

PORTHESIA, *Steph.*6. *Porthesia aliena*, n. s.

Primaries sericeous snow-white; costal margin towards the base golden brown; secondaries white, the veins broadly suffused with pale testaceous, giving the wings a creamy tint; thorax white, antennæ with pale brown pectinations; abdomen, excepting at base, yellowish barred with black; anal tuft ochreous; wings below white, slightly yellowish at the borders; basal half of costal border of primaries dark brown; pectus white; palpi and front of anterior legs ochreous, legs otherwise cream-coloured; venter ochreous. Expanse of wings, 30 mm.

Peak Downs.

Allied to *P. similis* of Europe.

LEPTOCNERIA, n. g.

Most nearly allied to *Ocneria* of Europe (*O. rubra*), but differing as follows:—Primaries comparatively longer, with more oblique and less regularly convex outer margin; costal vein extending to about the second-third of costa; subcostal with five branches, the first branch emitted considerably before the end of the cell and almost uniting with the second branch at some distance beyond the cell; second branch emitted from the anterior angle of the cell, extending to the apex and throwing off the fourth and fifth branches from its inferior edge; the fifth branch is emitted at some distance beyond the cell and opposite to the point where the first and second branches almost unite; the fourth branch is emitted much nearer to outer margin; the radials are emitted from opposite angles of the cell, the lower radial (as in *Ocneria*) forming a fourth median branch; disco-cellular concave; median branches almost as in *Ocneria*; secondaries with the costal margin convex and the subcostal branches emitted from a footstalk; otherwise as in *Ocneria*; woolly frontal tuft longer; palpi much longer and less hairy; tibial spines of hind legs nearer together; antennæ more strongly pectinated.

7. *Leptocneria binotata*, n. s.

Whitish grey; primaries with a dusky-margined white spot just beyond the middle of the cell, and a second reniform spot at the end of the cell; these spots are enclosed between the two usual stripes, which are grey, a little darker than the ground colour—innerstripe slightly irregular, dentated, outer stripe dentate-sinuate,

inarched towards costa, otherwise parallel to outer margin; an ill-defined submarginal macular stripe; fringe dusky spotted with sordid white; secondaries with pale fringe; thorax in front slightly brownish, antennæ with ferruginous pectinations; under surface of wings pearl-grey, the borders tinted with golden brown; no markings; pectus whitish; legs and venter pale brown. Expanse of wings, 41 mm.

Peak Downs.

LASIOCAMPIDÆ.

COSMOTRICHE, *Hübner*.

8. *Cosmotriche indistincta*, n. s.

♀. Allied to *C. exposita* of Lewin,* but paler; wings of a semitransparent smoky grey tint; primaries a little darker than secondaries, with an abbreviated indistinct dusky oblique stripe across the middle of the interno-median area, and traces of a submarginal series of dusky spots upon the veins; head and front of collar blackish, centre of thorax dusky, abdomen brown; antennæ with testaceous pectinations; body below smoky-brown; wings more uniform in tint than above, wholly destitute of markings. Expanse of wings, 32 mm.

Peak Downs.

PINARA, *Walker*.

This was described as a genus of *Arctiidæ*; the typical species, *P. cana*, consisted of the females of three species of Walker's genus *Entometa*, placed by him in the *Psychidæ*; the female of a fourth species was, however, referred to its proper family, and placed in the genus *Opsirhina*.

9. *Pinara rufescens*, n. s.

♂. Intermediate in character between *P. divisa* and *P. sesioides*, but with the secondaries of a uniform rufous-brown tint; primaries with the basal two-fifths to submedian vein and the costal area to lower radial vein reddish chocolate; remainder of the wing pale rufous-brown, sparsely irrorated with cream-coloured scales; a straight transverse creamy yellowish stripe across the basal fifth from costa to submedian vein; a white transverse spot across the end of the cell; a whitish stripe across the middle of the disc, incurved towards costa, lunulated and interrupted by the

* This species was redescribed by Walker under the names of *Pæcillogaster hcbes* and *P. brevis*; Boisduval's *Bombyx myceria* may be the same moth.

veins below the lower radial; four small orange spots, externally dotted with black just beyond the discal stripe on the median and interno-median interspaces; external border greyish; body pale rufous-brown, head and collar darker, antennæ blackish; anal tufts tipped with bright roddish chocolate; wings below paler than above, primaries with no stripe across the basal fifth; the discocellular spot pure white; the discal stripe abbreviated, not extending below the third median branch, pure white; pectus smoky brown, venter bronze-brown. Expanse of wings, 36 mm.

Rockhampton.

LIMACODIDÆ.

DORATIFERA, *Westw.*

10. *Doratifera ordinata*, n. s.

Ochreous; primaries pale, irrorated with the usual shining scales; a pale rust-red subbasal spot; an oblique interrupted series of ill-defined rust-red spots across the middle, and a discal arched series of ten well-defined ferruginous spots parallel to outer margin; tegulæ whitish spotted with reddish ochreous; centre of thorax reddish ochreous; under surface pale sericeous-ochreous, costal borders darker; legs ochreous barred with whitish. Expanse of wings, 33 mm.

Peak Downs.

Not near to any species known to me.

NYCTEOLIDÆ.

EARIAS, *Herr.-Sch.*

11. *Earias smaragdina*, n. s.

Closely allied to *E. chlorana*, but the costal margin of primaries shorter and the outer margin consequently less oblique, the primaries of a clearer emerald-green tint, costal border pale pea-green instead of white; no orange margin towards the base of the costa; external border darker green instead of yellowish; secondaries of a less pearly white tint, more or less sordid, especially towards outer margin; head and collar of a yellower tint; under surface of primaries grey excepting at the margins, costal border cream-coloured, external margin greenish; fringe white; secondaries and body below white. Expanse of wings, 11 mm.

Peak Downs.

COSSIDÆ.

ACRITOCERA, n. g.

Nearest to the S. American genus *Langsdorfia*, but with somewhat the aspect of a *Notodont*; primaries with the costa nearly straight, apex rounded; outer margin oblique, very slightly convex, rounded off at external angle; inner margin incurved at base, otherwise nearly straight; all the veins separate; costal vein extending to a little beyond the middle of the margin, subcostal five-branched, emitting its first branch at about half-way between the base and apex; a little beyond this the vein runs obliquely downwards and emits its other four branches near together, and at about equal distances apart; upper radial emitted near to the fifth subcostal branch from the end of the cell, having the appearance of a sixth branch; the lower radial also bears a similar relation to the third median branch, the second and third median branches and the lower radial being equidistant; disco-cellular veinlet zigzag, emitting two short recurrent veins; submedian vein slightly curved outwards towards the base; secondaries with long and very slightly curved frenum; costal margin rather deeply sinuated towards the base and convex in the middle; apex rounded; outer margin slightly convex; abdominal margin short, rounded off at anal angle; costal vein nearly straight, very slightly arched, very thick towards the base; subcostal vein slender, slightly arched to end of cell and then straight to apex, simple, its second branch having passed round to the end of the cell and thus become an upper radial; lower or true radial emitted near to the third median branch, thus having the aspect of a fourth branch; disco-cellulars unequally zigzag, emitting one short recurrent vein; third median emitted from the inferior angle of the cell, second branch running close to the main vein for a considerable distance towards the base, first branch emitted near to the base, sinuous towards its origin; submedian and internal veins widely separated; body very robust; head broader than long, with a keeled frontal crest; eyes large and prominent; palpi broad, with closely appressed scales, apical joint deflexed; antennæ reaching to about the middle of costa, broadly plumose in front, disordered, basal joint tufted, thorax broad, less convex than in most *Cossidæ* above; legs very thick, middle tibiæ terminating in a long spur, posterior tibiæ with two subterminal and two terminal spurs; abdomen broad, tapering and somewhat flattened, especially towards the anal extremity; anal tuft very small.

12. *Acritocera negligens*, n. s.

Primaries brown, the veins slenderly blackish, the whole of the internervular areoles longitudinally streaked with blackish and dark brown; an oblique pale testaceous stripe beyond the middle; secondaries pale brown; body brown, head and antennæ whitish, palpi with blackish terminal joint; wings below pale brown, irregularly mottled with patches of dark brown scales. Expanse of wings, 41 mm.

Viti Islands.

The character of the antennæ in this species is so peculiar that it at once arrests the attention; in some respects it resembles that of *Ereuxa* (*Amphidasylæ*), and still more nearly that of *Ptilophora* (*Notodontidæ*), but the feathering in *Acritocera* is much less orderly, and is confined to one side of the shaft.

LEUCANIIDÆ.

LEUCANIA, Ochs.

13. *Leucania diatrecta*, n. s.

Pale creamy stone-colour; primaries above with a brown <-shaped marking at base, its upper fork resting upon the median vein, irrorated with black scales, and forming the commencement of a slender dusky median streak, which extends beyond the cell almost to the middle of the disc, but is interrupted at the inferior angle of the cell by a black and white dot; a slender blackish streak along the internal margin, but not extending to the base; fringe slightly greyish, preceded by a marginal series of black points; secondaries semitransparent sericeous-white, with ill-defined greyish apical external border and fringe, tapering towards the first median branch, where it ceases; a white line at the base of the fringe; a short blackish streak on the inner fringe of the tegulæ; primaries below with marginal black dots and greyish fringe, otherwise without markings; secondaries with six internervular marginal black dots; antennæ below ochraceous. Expanse of wings, 29 mm.

Peak Downs.

14. *Leucania lewinii*, n. s.

♂. Primaries above whity brown, irrorated with black scales; a broad brown longitudinal median streak, divided by a slender white stripe, which runs along the median vein and its third

branch; a creamy whitish longitudinal streak immediately above the median streak; a marginal series of black dots; apex dusky; secondaries silvery white; thorax whitish stone-colour, abdomen white; primaries below and costal border of secondaries creamy whitish, remainder of secondaries pure white, all the wings with marginal black dots; body below white, antennæ below dark brown. Expanse of wings, 28 mm.

Gayndah.

15. *Leucania scottii*, n. s.

Primaries above cream-colour; veins whitish margined on both sides, from the middle of the wing, with ferruginous, internervular folds also indicated by longitudinal ferruginous lines; a broad longitudinal ferruginous streak, enclosing an ill-defined grey stripe, commencing below the median vein, which interrupts it at the end of the cell, where it passes into the upper radial interspace; two black discoidal dots just above the median vein, the second within the inferior angle of the cell; a marginal series of black dots; fringe greyish, paler at the extremities of the veins; secondaries sericeous-white, with greyish external border, especially towards apex, where there are also indications of blackish marginal dots; body white; antennæ greyish; primaries below flesh-coloured, with the base and internal area white, secondaries white with flesh-coloured apex; body white, tarsi blackish; venter with lateral black dots. Expanse of wings, 27 mm.

Rockhampton.

16. *Leucania eruegeri*, n. s.

♂. Vaguely resembles the genus *Epimecia*; primaries above cream-coloured, the veins from the middle of the wing silvery white, slenderly edged on both sides with greyish brown; the internervular folds also indicated by slender greyish brown longitudinal lines; a broad silvery white longitudinal discoidal stripe edged below with brown; above and beyond this is a cream-coloured stripe, tinted with ochraceous, and running obliquely upwards from the end of the cell to the apex; fringe with two unequal brown stripes; secondaries semitransparent, white, tinted with greyish towards outer margin; fringe white, with a brownish stripe towards the base; thorax white, antennæ and abdomen cream-coloured; primaries below shining cream-coloured; secondaries shining white; body below white, anal tuft slightly yellowish. Expanse of wings, 31 mm.

Gayndah.

17. *Leucania alarioides*, n. s.

Primaries above rose-pink, divided in the middle by two broad longitudinal creamy white bands, the upper one passing from outer margin through the upper radial interspace into the cell, where it tapers to a point near the base, sometimes bounded on each side by a dusky streak; lower band filling the median interspaces and continued below the median vein to the base, where it is somewhat abruptly pointed, being bounded by the upcurved submedian vein; fringe white, traversed by two rose-coloured stripes; secondaries sericeous-white, with rose-pink veins; fringe slightly pink at apex; head dull vinous, collar greyish, thorax white, tegulae rose-tinted on the shoulders; abdomen white; wings below shining creamy white; primaries with the veins pink; median area clouded with fuliginous-brown; fringe rosy lilacine; secondaries with rosy costal margin; fringe pure white; pectus silvery white, legs dull rose-colour varied with silvery white, abdomen silvery white, becoming sordid towards anal angle and banded with rosy lilacine. Expanse of wings, 29 mm.

Peak Downs and Gayndah.

This is one of the most delicately-coloured species in the genus, agreeing in tint with some species of *Alaria*.

EURYPSYCHE, n. g.

Allied to *Leucania*, with which it agrees in neuration, excepting that the veins are wider apart owing to the greater width of the wings; antennae finely ciliated; body more slender than in *Leucania*.

18. *Eurypsyche similis*, n. s.

♂. Wings above silvery greyish white; primaries pale vinous-brown towards apex of costal border; basal half of costal border, interno-median area, and internal border irrorated with scattered black scales; a central longitudinal brown streak commencing with a blackish line below the median vein (which is white), then passing, as a narrow dark brown streak, immediately above the median vein to the base of the lower radial interspace, where it is interrupted, continued again as a blackish line in the upper radial interspace; an ill-defined flesh-tinted streak in the cell, bounding the upper edge of the central longitudinal streak; a marginal series of black points; secondaries slightly darker towards outer margin; a marginal series of elongated dusky dots; fringe whitish, traversed

by a grey stripe; body white, antennæ pale bronzy brown; primaries below and costal and external borders of secondaries shining pale brown; a marginal series of black dots; remainder of secondaries silvery white; pectus pale brown; venter white. Expanse of wings, 30 mm.

Gayndah.

In general tint and pattern this species much resembles *Leucania lewinii*, but the differences of structure will at once separate it.

CARADRINIDÆ.

CARADRINA, Ochs.

19. *Caradrina striolata*, n. s.

Primaries above dull copper-brown, costal border dull whity brown, bounded below by a diffused blackish streak, which passes through the cell and then obliquely upwards to apex; a zigzag black line across the basal fourth; reniform spot small, outlined in black, and immediately followed by a transverse irregularly undulated black discal line from subcostal vein to inner margin; a series of unequal longitudinal discal black dashes upon the veins, and a marginal series of black dots commencing at outer third of costal margin; fringe grey, spotted with yellowish at the base and flecked with white; secondaries creamy white, with a slender dusky marginal line towards apex, and two greyish spots traversed by a darker line on the fringe; head and front of collar dull whitish; thorax fuliginous-brown; abdomen whitish; primaries below pale shining bronze-brown, the disc in some lights changing to ash-grey; internal area whitish; fringe blackish, with pale basal dots; secondaries pearly white, with a broad costal brown border not extending quite to the base; pectus white; legs and venter pale greyish brown. Expanse of wings, 25 mm.

Viti Islands.

Belongs to the same group with *C. cubicularis*, of Europe.

RADINOGES, n. g.

Allied to *Caradrina*, but differing in its narrower primaries and in neuration, which is that of *Hydrilla* (*H. palustris*), the subcostal branches and the second and third median branches of the secondaries being emitted from footstalks; the palpi sufficiently distinguish this genus from *Hydrilla*, as they are gently curved upwards and not fringed.

20. *Radinogoes tenuis*, n. s.

General aspect of *Caradrina cubicularis*, but much smaller; primaries cupreous-brown; discoidal area dusky, excepting for a central longitudinal line, on which are two small black spots, indicating the orbicular and reniform spots; a deeply zigzag black line across the basal third, and a very ill-defined curved denticulated line bounded externally by a pale cupreous-brown stripe across the disc just beyond the cell; a marginal series of alternate black and pale cupreous dots; fringe dark grey; secondaries pearly white; veins and a slender marginal line cupreous-brown; apex suffused with pearl-grey; head and thorax cupreous-brown; abdomen white; primaries below silvery whitish; costa and fringe grey-speckled; secondaries pearly white; costa grey-speckled; body whitish brown. Expanse of wings, 21—24 mm.

Peak Downs; Rockhampton.

COSMIIDÆ.

LEUCOCOSMIA, n. g.

General aspect of *Orthosia*, but much paler; allied to *Energia* (*E. abluta*), but the primaries narrower, and the antennæ, with the exception of the basal joint, very slender, filiform, tapering.

21. *Leucocosmia ceres*, n. s.

♂. Primaries above pale sericeous sandy brown, almost golden, crossed towards base by three irregularly zigzag stripes formed by somewhat contorted double lines of brown, duller and darker than the ground colour; a transverse brown stripe, dentate-sinuate externally, crosses the wing just beyond the middle; between this and the basal stripes is a black discoidal dot indicating the orbicular spot, and at the end of the cell (bounded internally by the post-median stripe) is a small uniforn whitish spot representing the reniform spot; external two-sevenths dusky, darker than the ground colour, bounded internally by a cream-coloured slightly sinuous stripe, beyond which are two parallel darker brown lines; a submarginal trisinuate whitish stripe; a marginal series of minute black dots; fringe creamy white, with dusky brown external edge; secondaries pearly hyaline whitish, the veins and broad diffused external and abdominal borders pale sericeous gold-brown; body pale brown, slightly greyer than the primaries, below whitish brown with golden reflections, markings of the upper surface

almost obsolete; secondaries with an oblique discal series of blackish dashes on the veins; otherwise as above; body below whitish. Expanse of wings, 31 mm.

Viti Islands.

DYSBATUS, n. g.

Allied to *Cosmia*, but with more nearly the coloration of the *Homopteridae*; primaries triangular; costal vein extending to about third fourth of costal margin; subcostal vein five-branched, emitting its first branch before the end of the cell, its second to fourth at a considerable distance beyond, the third and fourth forming a rather short fork to apex, the fifth emitted from the posterior margin of the main vein a little before the emission of second branch from the anterior margin; the upper radial emitted from the anterior angle of the cell, and the lower radial from about the middle of the disco-cellulars, which form a concave line; median vein swollen and sinuous towards the base; second and third median branches emitted from the same point at the posterior angle of the cell; secondaries subpyriform, the costal and abdominal margins nearly straight, and the outer margin rounded and sinuated; costal vein running close to the subcostal to about the middle of the cell, and thence diverging to apex; subcostal forking from the anterior angle of the cell; radial obsolete, replaced by a slender longitudinal fold from base to outer margin; disco-cellular veinlet inarched; second and third median branches forking from the posterior angle of the cell; thorax broad, rounded; head broad, palpi short, compressed, with sharply defined quadrate fringe at the base, porrect; proboscis long and thick; antennæ slender, tapering, internally pectinated; legs long, femora flattened, posterior tibiæ broad and flat, abdomen slender, laterally tufted.

22. *Dysbatus singularis*, n. s.

Primaries above cinereous, tinted with pale brownish towards base and external area; crossed by six black lines, the first sub-basal, oblique, the second at basal third curved, the third just before the middle angulated upon the median vein and inarched below it, the fourth crossing the disc like the third, but less strongly angulated, the fifth very irregular, thick, undulated and dentated, limiting the external area, the sixth submarginal, ill-defined, excepting at apex, where it commences with an oblique black dash costal border, excepting at apex, and a spot at the end of the cell, dusky; an interrupted black marginal line; fringe whitish spotted with grey; secondaries greyish white, slightly sericeous, with a

broad dusky external border tapering to anal angle; fringe greyish white; thorax and base of abdomen cinereous; remainder of abdomen fuliginous-grey, with narrow white segmental bands; under surface sericeous-white, the wings irrorated with black-brown scales, especially towards the costal margins; a broad blackish external border, fading to grey towards the externo-anal margins, and with a whitish apical spot; fringes grey, white at base; legs grey-speckled, the tibiae and tarsi almost entirely dark grey. Expanse of wings, 28 mm.

Peak Downs.

This species bears but little external resemblance to its allies.

PLUSIIDÆ.

WESTERMANNIA, *Hübner*.

23. *Westermannia argentata*, n. s.

Primaries above silvery white; secondaries pearly subhyaline, the costal area with brassy reflections; veins smoky grey; external border smoky grey, diffused, fringe dark grey; thorax pure pearl-white, collar bright orange in front; abdomen white, barred with smoky grey; primaries below dark smoky grey with golden reflections; costal border cream-coloured; secondaries pearl-white, with a slender blackish marginal line; fringe brownish at base; body below pearl-white; tibiae cream-coloured; anal segment of venter whitish brown. Expanse of wings, 33 mm.

Peak Downs.

This species has the general aspect, but not the structure, of *Metoponia*.

24. *Westermannia concha*, n. s.

Allied to *W. superba*, much smaller; primaries silvery white washed with bronze towards costa; a narrower internal border, a large rounded spot at centre of interno-median area, and a broad external border gradually narrowing to apex leaden grey, partly edged and flecked with bronze-brown; an indistinct narrow white looped line, commencing on the costa before the middle, crossing the cell, bounding the interno-median spot and part of the external border as far as the upper radial, where it leaves it and returns to costa at apical fourth; secondaries white, semitransparent, pearly except towards costa, where there are brassy reflections; veins and a well-defined external border tapering to a point at submedian vein smoky brown; fringe white; body pearl-whitish, collar

buff-coloured; primaries below shining leaden grey; the internal area and a narrow line at base of fringe white; secondaries nearly as above, but the border leaden grey and the veins silvery; body below pure pearl-white; anterior femora grey in front, anterior tarsi broadly barred with grey. Expanse of wings, 26 mm.

Peak Downs.

XYLINIDÆ.

CRAMBODES, Guén.

25. *Crambodes minor*, n. s.

Considerably smaller than *C. talidiformis*, with pale costal area to primaries and brownish secondaries; primaries above silvery grey, darker and with bronze-brown reflections in an oblique line from the inferior angle of the cell to the apex, so as to form an ill-defined diffused streak, crossed by a black-edged tapering longitudinal cream-coloured streak from the reniform spot; discoidal cell and reniform spot also cream-coloured; a slightly curved longitudinal white litura in the cell just above the median vein; reniform spot white-edged, and enclosing a small brown spot below the median vein; a discal series of short black dashes upon the internervular folds towards outer margin; fringe blackish, interrupted by slender white lines in continuation of the veins; internal border cream-coloured towards base, two or three irregularly placed black or blackish subbasal longitudinal lines; secondaries shining pale brownish grey, slightly darker towards outer margin; fringe white, with a pale brownish subbasal line; thorax grey, abdomen whity brown; primaries below grey; secondaries cream-coloured, with a slender abbreviated black marginal line and white fringe; body below greyish white. Expanse of wings, 21 mm.

Peak Downs.

CRIOA, Walker.

26. *Crioa acronyctina*, n. s.

Aspect of the genus *Pharetra* (*Acronycta*, part. auct.); primaries whitish cinereous, black-speckled; about six short oblique black abbreviated costal striæ followed by the discal line, which is very irregular, commencing at the subcostal vein, running obliquely outwards almost to the upper radial vein, where it bends down at a sharp angle and runs transversely to the second median branch, where it again turns abruptly inwards and forms a deep sinus (through the centre of which the first median branch passes), then inwards again to meet the inner line, which is 3-shaped and continuous with the third costal stria; three subapical longitudinal

black striæ, the two upper ones crossed by a zigzag white line; a diffused white subapical dash below the black striæ; median interspaces fuliginous-brown, enclosing longitudinal black striæ, and crossed by white lunate markings; a deeply dentate-sinuate slender black marginal line; fringe white spotted with fuliginous-brown; secondaries pale testaceous or whitish brown with golden cupreous reflections, the veins, a discal line, and a broad external border greyish brown; fringe white; thorax brown, white-speckled and streaked with black; abdomen mouse-grey; under surface whitish, with faint cupreous reflections; disco-cellular spots lunate, two somewhat diffused discal arched stripes, the veins, and a slender marginal line greyish chocolate; tibiæ hairy, chocolate-tinted; tarsi black-barred. Expanse of wings, 34 mm.

Peak Downs.

The genus *Crioa* appears to me to be allied to the European genus *Lithocampa*.

ACONTIIDÆ.

APOROCOSMUS, n. g.

Allied to *Agrophila*; with similar pattern; the thorax, however, smoother; the palpi longer, porrected, the veining of the wings somewhat different; costal vein of primaries extending to about the middle of the costal margin; subcostal four-branched, the fifth branch being emitted as a third radial from the anterior angle of the cell; first subcostal branch emitted before the end of the cell, second running from the end of the cell to costa, third and fourth forming a short fork, the fourth running to apex; upper (in this case the second) radial emitted from the same point with the fifth subcostal branch (or first radial); lower or third radial emitted as a fourth median branch from the inferior angle of the cell; first and second median branches wide apart; secondaries with the costal vein much swollen at the base, coalescing with the subcostal to beyond the cell, where it separates and runs obliquely to apex; the first branch of the subcostal vein thus appears to be merely a furca from the costal, and its second branch is emitted freely as a radial; the true radial is emitted as a fourth median branch at the same point with the third median and close to the origin of the second; disco-cellulars very oblique and angulated; first and second median branches tolerably wide apart; legs rather long and compressed.

27. *Aporocosmus bracteatus*, n. s.

Primaries above cream-coloured; markings red-brown, spangled with silver as follows: an interrupted oblique band and a spot at base, an oblique irregular band crossing the wing before the middle, a broader transverse irregular abbreviated band from costa to median vein across the end of the cell, a slightly sinuous discal band subparallel to outer margin, two short arched bands almost uniting at centre of outer margin, the inferior one interrupted, an interrupted marginal line, and a similar line on the fringe, which is white; secondaries pale golden brown or "dead golden," with the costal area, excepting at apex, cream-coloured; a dark brown external border shot with gold, and therefore only visible in certain lights; the extreme margin irregularly pale yellow; fringe very long, cream-coloured, traversed by a slender interrupted brown line; body coloured in accordance with the wings, the thorax cream-coloured and spotted, the abdomen golden opaline; under surface pale stramineous, the primaries with indications of the markings of the upper surface in pale smoky brown; secondaries with a discal line of brown parallel to outer margin; pectus pearly whitish. Expanse of wings, 16 mm.

Peak Downs.

ACONTIA, *Ochs.*28. *Acontia amorpha*, n. s.

Allied to *A. signifera* of India, from which it chiefly differs in its slightly superior size and paler golden brown banding of the primaries; it also differs in showing traces of stripes across the basal area, in having two spots, the lower one black, in place of the black crescent in the reniform spot, and the secondaries decidedly darker. Expanse of wings, 18 mm.

Gayndah.

Specimens of this species from Moreton Bay stand in the collection under a MS. name of Walker's.

29. *Acontia vitiensis*, n. s.

Also allied to *A. signifera*; primaries above pearl-white, crossed in the middle by a broad cupreous-brown band with dentate sinuate edges, the inner edge bounded by a black line; reniform spot indicated by a cupreous-brown 3-shaped marking beyond the cell, and a corresponding black linear marking just beyond it at the edge of the external border; the latter broad, cupreous-brown, dotted with white on costal margin, flecked with black and white

towards the outer margin, along which is a reddish cupreous stripe; fringe white; secondaries sericeous creamy whitish, with diffused cupreous-brown external border and an ill-defined stripe of the same colour on the fringe; thorax white flecked with cupreous-brown, abdomen brown in type (sometimes cream-coloured flecked with brown); primaries below greyish with pink reflections; secondaries sericeous creamy whitish, suffused with pink towards costal and external margins; pectus pearl-white, legs pale flesh-brown, anterior legs greyish above; venter whitish. Expanse of wings, 21 mm.

Viti Islands.

Also in the Museum from Moreton Bay; it is nearly related to the "*Erastria*" *ritsemæ* of Snellen.

30. *Acontia tripartita*, n. s.

Allied to the preceding species; primaries pure white, divided by two transverse equidistant undulated chocolate-brown bands into three nearly equal parts, the inner band of about half the width of the outer, the latter expanded into an oblong spot upon the costa; a blackish costal spot near the base; an irregular submarginal brown line and a slender black-brown marginal line; fringe flecked with brown; secondaries sericeous, cream-coloured, broadly suffused with grey towards outer margin; an interrupted slender dark brown marginal line; thorax cream-coloured; abdomen greyish, especially in the middle; primaries below smoky grey; apical third of costal border black spotted with ochreous; secondaries pale creamy ochreous, changing in certain lights to silvery greyish; costal area irrorated with blackish; a black spot at the end of the cell, and an angulated discal stripe beyond it from costa to submedian vein; all the wings with a very slender black marginal line; body below ochreous. Expanse of wings, 15 mm.

Rockhampton.

31. *Acontia niripicta*, n. s.

Allied to *A. maculosa* of China and *A. tetragona* of St. Domingo. Primaries above deep olivaceous, shading into cupreous-tinted chocolate-brown towards outer margin; interno-median area glossed with lilac and crossed by four interrupted oblique bands of the ground colour; a large quadrangular snow-white patch at base, and upon it, close to the base, four unequal dark olivaceous spots; three black dots along the infero-exterior margin of the basal

patch; two snow-white costal patches, the first larger than the second, its margin denticulated and bounded on each side by the discoidal spots, which are black and annular; three black spots bounded externally by a rectangular red-brown marking beyond the cell; an irregular line of white scales crossing the disc towards outer margin, partly enclosing two black dots towards costa, confluent, and forming an oblique dentated line towards external angle; a submarginal series of black spots with white internal borders; a large white spot on the fringe below the middle and a narrow whitish dash crossing it longitudinally at apical third; the remainder of the fringe is divided by a central blackish line, beyond which it is glossed with grey; secondaries straw-yellow, with a broad external brown border; basal half of fringe occupied by a brown stripe, separated from the external border by an ochreous line; outer half of fringe white; thorax white, the collar slightly sordid; abdomen ochreous banded with brown, the base and anus white; wings below stramineous; primaries clouded with grey, indicating the pattern of the upper surface; secondaries with three dark grey costal spots, shot with rosy cupreous, the third at apex, almost confluent with a dark spot on the fringe; body below white. Expanse of wings, 22 mm.

Peak Downs.

32. *Acontia detrita*, n. s.

Allied to the preceding species; primaries above with the basal patch reduced to a basal spot on the costa, the two other costal spots smaller than in *A. nivipicta*; all three spots slightly yellowish; indications of an oblique yellowish stripe connecting the central spot with the inner margin; black markings on the wings less sharply defined; the discal line of white scales not terminating in a dentated line as in *A. nivipicta*, but uniform throughout; no large white spot on the fringe, the latter cream-coloured, marked with three dusky spots, one at apex, one above the middle, and one at external angle; secondaries bronze-brown, greyish towards the base; body whity brown; primaries below smoky grey, with a golden gloss; costal border white at base, otherwise ochreous, interrupted beyond the cell; internal border cream-coloured; secondaries pale golden stramineous; a spot at end of cell, an angular discal stripe, and a tapering marginal stripe dusky; fringe greyish; body below white. Expanse of wings, 19 mm.

Gayndah.

33. *Acontia clarissa*, n. s.

General pattern of *A. Komaga*, but smaller and with yellow instead of white basal area and costal spot; primaries with the basal half pale creamy yellow, irregularly variegated with chrome-yellow; the inner border and two or three longitudinal costal dashes leaden grey; external half purplish brown internally, pale reddish brown externally, the division between the two halves of the wing oblique and biangulated; reniform spot indistinct, yellowish, followed by a blackish >-shaped character; a small yellowish white costal spot at apical fourth; a very indistinct submarginal zigzag whitish line; fringe white, flecked with black towards apex, and with a brown patch at external angle; secondaries bronze-brown, with the basal half pale; fringe tipped with white; thorax yellow in front, greyish behind; abdomen whity brown, with a dusky dorsal stripe; under surface as in the preceding species. Expanse of wings, 24 mm.

Peak Downs.

34. *Acontia conchidia*, n. s.

Primaries above chalky white; costal margin to the end of the cell divided into three equal parts by small black dots; edge of costal margin black; an abbreviated black-speckled brown band, with undulated internal and dentate-sinuate external margin from the inner margin to the base of the third median branch, a small spot similarly coloured just above the median vein, from which a straight line of black runs across the cell to the subcostal vein; a large irregular French-blue patch, with black external border immediately beyond the cell; a subsigmoidal discal bronze-brown stripe varied with plumbageous across the disc; external border narrow, of the same colours, excepting that the brown is of a more orange tint; a marginal series of small black spots; fringe white, traversed by central and external greyish stripes, and spotted at the extremities of the veins with sandy brown; secondaries cream-coloured, with diffused golden brown external border and white fringe spotted towards apex with golden brown; thorax white, abdomen testaceous; wings below creamy white with brassy reflections, primaries with a brown spot on the inner margin near external angle; secondaries with a brown apical spot; body below pearl-white; venter with lateral blackish dots and pale stramineous anal tuft. Expanse of wings, 28 mm.

Peak Downs.

ERASTRIIDÆ.

ERASTRIA, Ochs.

35. *Erastria fasciolata*, n. s.

Primaries above dark fuliginous-grey, traversed by numerous subparallel black undulated lines; a number of interrupted undulated ash-grey stripes between the black lines; an irregular white band tapering to costal margin across the basal third, a white costal spot at apical third, two white costal dots between the latter and the apex, a widely interrupted submarginal series of white dots and an oblique squamose white spot at the external angle; a slender black marginal line formed by the confluence of subconical black spots; fringe white at apex, otherwise brown dotted with white; secondaries fuliginous-grey, with bronze reflections; a black marginal line; fringe cream-coloured, traversed by a grey stripe; thorax dark fuliginous-grey, with lateral white dots on the collar; abdomen cream-coloured at the sides, a broad dark grey dorsal band traversed by slender whitish segmental lines; primaries below sericeous-grey; basal two-fifths of costal area cream-coloured, with scattered black scales on the costal margin; a quadrate white spot at about the apical third of costa, and indications of a pale stripe in continuation of it across the disc; a submarginal series of white dots and a marginal series of indistinct cream-coloured dots alternating with the confluent conical black spots; fringe dark grey, with the apex, external angle, and a basal line cream-coloured; secondaries with the basi-abdominal area silver-grey, two large white discoidal spots; remainder of wing dark fuliginous-grey, crossed beyond the middle by an irregular white band; a submarginal irregular interrupted white line; fringe silver-grey, with a white basal line; body below cream-coloured. Expanse of wings, 15 mm.

Peak Downs.

ANTHOPHILIDÆ.

METACHROSTIS, Hübner.*

36. *Metachrostis paurograpta*, n. s.

General size and coloration of *M. mendaculalis*, but without the undulated ash-grey lines on the secondaries; the primaries with all the transverse lines blacker, making the ground colour appear to be lighter; these lines are also less oblique and more irregular;

* This is the *Leptosia* of Guenée, a name preoccupied in the Butterflies. Scudder argues, upon what I think are unsatisfactory grounds, that *Leptosia* is a synonym of *Leptidia*.

under surface also very similar to *M. mendaculalis*, but the internal border of the primaries greyish white; the secondaries decidedly whiter, with the two abbreviated dusky stripes from the costa rather better defined; palpi with longer terminal joint, the distal half black, crossed by a whitish line between the joints. Expanse of wings, 18 mm.

Rockhampton.

THALPOCHARES, *Lederer*.

37. *Thalpochares leonata*, n. s.

Allied to *T. partita* of Java; stramineous; primaries with the external half brownish testaceous, crossed along its inner edge by an externally waved darker and somewhat lilacine band, and margined internally by a white and black line; a submarginal series of black dots; external border narrowly greyish, tapering at the extremities, bounded internally by a white line; fringe broad, flesh-pink, irrorated, excepting along the outer edge, with red-brown; costa slightly redder than the ground colour; secondaries with a diffused externo-discal ferruginous stripe, only well-defined towards the abdominal margin; slender marginal and submarginal ferruginous lines; fringe whitish, traversed by a slender pale brownish line, and margined with the same colour; wings below ochreous, irrorated with ferruginous towards the apices; internal borders whitish; costal margin of primaries from beyond the middle to the apex blackish spotted with white; legs whitish. Expanse of wings, 15 mm.

Rockhampton.

38. *Thalpochares pusilla*, n. s.

Somewhat allied to *T. parva*, though altogether more brightly coloured; primaries with the ground colour whity brown, crossed before the middle by an internally diffused oblique castaneous band, its outer edge sharply defined, followed almost immediately by an internally diffused greyish band, its outer edge bounded by a darker sinuous discal line; a broad patch of castaneous below the apex, and a second at external angle, with a slender arched connecting line of the same colour; four submarginal white dots, the three upper ones crossing the subapical patch, and the fourth upon the inferior patch; a marginal series of blackish dots followed by a white line at the base of the fringe; fringe pale grey with reddish reflections, white externally with a brown edge; secondaries whitish, becoming greyish brown towards outer margin; fringe

white; body white; primaries below grey, with white fringe; secondaries and body white. Expanse of wings, 14 mm.

Peak Downs.

39. *Thalpochara innocens*, n. s.

Wings above satiny whitish, with faint golden reflections; primaries with the costal border snow-white towards the base; edge of costal and outer margins golden ochraceous; head and collar ochraceous; thorax glistening snow-white; abdomen pearl-whitish; under surface creamy whitish; primaries with the discoidal area slightly greyish, the costal and external borders slightly yellowish; pectus snow-white, legs and anus yellowish. Expanse of wings, 22 mm.

Peak Downs.

Nearest to a Venezuelan species, *T. debilis*.

ANTHOPHILA.

40. *Anthophila vestalis*, n. s.

♂. Snow-white; costal margin of primaries slenderly golden brown, four nearly equidistant brown-tipped oblique costal dashes beyond the middle, the third extended as a brown line to below the upper radial vein, where it is abruptly angulated, and runs inwards obliquely almost to the second median branch, below the angle, however, it is indistinct; the fourth costal dash is united to a fifth, but reversed, dash immediately beyond it; a subapical grey and golden spot crossed by the line from the third costal dash, and marked externally with two connected black dots; an undulated narrow grey external border with dusky inner edge, in certain lights slightly shot with golden; fringe golden; outer margin of secondaries tinted with golden; head and collar ochreous; wings below satiny white, slightly tinted with golden ochraceous, especially towards costal and external margins; primaries with two black costal dots beyond the middle; body pearl-white, legs more or less ochraceous. Expanse of wings, 18 mm.

Peak Downs.

HELIOTHIDÆ.

HELIOTHIS, *Guenée*.

41. *Heliopsis aberrans*, n. s.

Not very near to any known species; primaries whitish brown, with faint greyish indications of bands formed somewhat as in *H. armigera*; blackish indications of a subbasal acutely zigzag

line; two dusky spots placed obliquely at the end of the cell (indicating the reniform spot); an angulated series of short longitudinal black dashes across the disc, and a marginal series of black dots; secondaries greyish white, with a broad external grey border, upon which is the usual oval whitish spot; fringe cream-coloured, spotted with grey at apex; body greyish white; primaries below whity brown, with two spots in the cell and an arched band beyond it grey; secondaries and body below cream-coloured. Expanse of wings, 28 mm.

Peak Downs.

CANTHYLIDIA, n. g.

Probably nearest to *Heliocheilus*, but with more nearly the general aspect of *Heliothis* or *Leucania*, especially in the form of the wings; the primaries, however, have a swelling upon the costal margin beyond the middle, and the body is as slender as in the genus *Micardia* (*Leucaniidæ*); primaries with the discoidal cell extending to beyond the middle of the wing; costal vein terminating in the costal swelling; subcostal emitting its first branch at some distance beyond the end of the cell, and the four others beyond it, the second and fifth from opposite sides of the vein, and the third and fourth as an apical furca; radials emitted from extremity of cell, not from the angles, lower radial emitting a recurrent vein through the cell to the base, the second and third median branches and lower radial about equally distant from one another at origin; secondaries with slightly sinuous costal vein extending to apex; discoidal cell reaching to about the middle of the wing; subcostals emitted from one point at the anterior angle of the cell, and the second and third medians from the posterior angle; disco-cellulars forming a regular concave arc, from the centre of which the radial is emitted; first median branch emitted near the end of the cell; body rather slender; palpi slender, porrected.

42. *Canthylidia pallida*, n. s.

Satiny whity brown, slightly darker towards the external borders of the wings, especially of the secondaries, which also show a faint indication of a disco-cellular spot; under surface cream-coloured; primaries with the disc slightly greyish. Expanse of wings, 26 mm.

Gayndah.

The absence of the post-discoidal cell in the primaries proves this to belong to the *Heliothidæ*, and not the *Leucaniidæ*.

PLUSIODONTA, Guenée.

43. *Plusiodonta arctipennis*, n. s.

♂. General coloration of *P. thomæ*, Guenée, from Haiti, but the metallic markings more golden, as in *P. chalcitoides*, from Java, with which it also agrees in having metallic markings near external angle of primaries; it differs from all the described species in its narrower wings; primaries reddish brown, more olivaceous upon the central area, tinted with lilac at base, centre of costa upon the reniform spot, and along the internal border of the discal line; ordinary lines blackish, the external line double; pattern nearly as in *P. chalcitoides*, the subbasal metallic patch brassy mottled with ferruginous; that at external angle sharply defined, quadrate, brassy, with the central ferruginous mottling flecked with gold; subapical biangulated fascia golden mottled with ferruginous; secondaries fuliginous-brown, getting whitish towards base; fringe tipped with sordid white; thorax chocolate-brown; head blackish; abdomen fuliginous, whitish at base and sides; under surface pale shining fuliginous greyish with bronze-brown reflections. Expanse of wings, 32 mm.

Sydney.

GONOPTERIDÆ.

GONITIS, Guenée.

44. *Gonitis samoana*, n. s.

Nearest to *G. involuta* of Ceylon; primaries golden or cupreous-brown, glossed with pale lilacine-pink, especially upon the median vein and its branches and on the costal area at apex; ordinary lines dark brown, less irregular than usual; outer or discal line externally edged with whitish, straight from inner margin to cell; external margin dark brown; orbicular spot represented by a white dot; reniform spot by two whitish-edged black dots placed obliquely at end of cell; secondaries pale dove-brown, whitish at base of costa; fringe white-tipped; thorax foxy brown; abdomen dove-brown, slightly reddish at base; primaries below grey, with a rosy cupreous gloss; costal border sparsely whitish-speckled to beyond the cell, where the white speckling suddenly becomes dense, and forms a cuneiform apical patch separated by an oblique line from the remainder of the border; internal border creamy white; disc slightly and indistinctly striated with ash-grey; fringe whitish-tipped, black-dotted below the angle; secondaries with the costal half and external border almost to anal angle grey, with a rosy cupreous gloss; interno-median area creamy white; fringe whitish, traversed by a bronze-brown stripe; apical area indistinctly striated

with pale yellowish scales, making the apical third abruptly paler than the remainder of the dark portion of the wing; pectus whitish, tinted with foxy red; venter greyish chocolate. Expanse of wings, 35 mm.

Samoa Islands.

45. *Gonitis vitiensis*, n. s.

♀. Primaries above reddish chocolate or coffee-brown, transversely mottled with darker brown and black; inner line more or less abbreviated, only visible below the cell; outer line biangulated, forming a simple rectangular zigzag; both lines dark brown; a diffused discal whitish-cinereous belt bounding the outer line externally; a subapical subsigmoidal line immediately beyond the whitish band; external margin blackish; discoidal spots barely visible, the orbicular spot indicated by a white point, and the reniform by two black dots; secondaries fuliginous-grey, gradually paler towards base; fringe of the outer margin with a slender white basal line, of abdominal margin wholly white; thorax red-brown, abdomen fuliginous-grey; under surface nearly as in the preceding species, but without the whitish apical costal patch. Expanse of wings, 36 mm.

Viti Islands.

Var. ♀. Darker than the type, and without any whitish band across the primaries. Expanse of wings, 36 mm.

Viti Islands.

46. *Gonitis vulpina*, n. s.

Primaries above bright foxy red, decidedly brighter than the allied *G. revocans* of Australia, the lines across the wings similar in form, excepting that the central line is abruptly elbowed outwards from submedian vein, and that all the lines are a little better defined; orbicular spot prominent, small, rounded, creamy white; reniform spot represented by two small rounded grey spots; secondaries creamy whitish, with the veins and a broad external border dull rose-red or pale vinous; thorax bright foxy red, almost orange; abdomen whitish, banded with pale fuscous, slightly tinted with vinous at anal extremity; primaries below silvery whitish, washed with flesh-tint excepting along internal area, a diffused patch of dull rose-red covering the discoidal area; a white-edged oblique vinous line crossing the disc; apical border golden brown, fringe darker brown; secondaries sericeous-white, with the costal area broadly irrorated with dull rose-colour; a darker

bisinuuated subapical line; pectus white, palpi and legs varied with foxy orange and dark vinous; tarsi brown banded with white; venter white at base, but with lateral dull rose-coloured tufts; remainder of venter pale flesh-brown, washed in front with ochreous. Expanse of wings, 49 mm.

Viti Islands.

47. *Gonitis xanthochroa*, n. s.

Allied to *G. privata* from Shanghai; primaries ochreous, crossed by four irregularly dentate-sinuate more or less diffused red-brown stripes of the usual character; an abbreviated dentate-sinuate blackish line from costa between the third and fourth stripe; orbicular spot small, white, with red-brown border; reniform spot red-brown, bounded externally by the third stripe; costal and external borders diffused, pale olivaceous; secondaries rosy ferruginous, paler towards the base; fringe whitish; thorax ochraceous; abdomen pale flesh-brown; primaries below dull rose-pink, with the external border creamy yellowish, broadly suffused from apex to below the marginal angle with testaceous; fringe brown; an internally diffused subapical costal triangular brown spot, bounded externally by an oblique abbreviated darker brown zigzag line; an abbreviated arched line from costa beyond the cell; inner border cream-coloured; secondaries cream-coloured, with rose-tinted costal third, crossed beyond the cell by an arched brown line; body below creamy ochraceous, with the front of pectus, legs, and venter ochreous; under surface of legs white. Expanse of wings, 50 mm.

Vanua Levu.

POLYDESMIDÆ.

EURYTHMUS, n. g.

Allied to *Diatenes*, but reminding one rather of *Bryophila*; costal vein of primaries extending to about the apical fourth of costa; subcostal five-branched; first branch emitted at a considerable distance before the end of the cell, second branch emitted at a short distance before the end, united by an oblique cross-vein to the third branch, which is emitted from the anterior angle of the cell, giving off the fifth branch from its inferior margin at the junction of the cross-vein and forking towards apex; upper radial emitted near to anterior angle of the cell, the lower radial near to the posterior angle, and equidistant with the second and third median branches; lower disco-cellular veinlet inarched; costal vein of secondaries terminating before the apex; subcostal

branches forking from anterior angle of the cell, a slender vein-like longitudinal fold passing through the cell to outer margin; disco-cellulars transverse, nearly straight; radial and second and third median branches emitted close together at the posterior angle of the cell; body very robust; palpi long, slender, curving upwards to above the level of the head; posterior femora flattened and longitudinally grooved; tibiæ broad, flattened, thickly scaled, bearing two pairs of unequal divergent spurs.

48. *Eurythmus bryophiloides*, n. s.

Primaries above pale sandy brownish, irrorated with fuliginous-brown, and with longitudinal pale sienna streaks along the veins; markings not unlike those on the primaries of *Diatenes gerula*, dark brown and black; a dentate-sinuate blackish submarginal line; fringe greyish, with a series of blackish spots opposite to the sinuations of the submarginal line; secondaries cream-coloured, becoming pearl-white at costa; external border pale bronze-brown, diffused, a paler marginal dash near anal angle; a marginal sub-confluent series of dusky lunules; fringe creamy white; body above whitish, front of thorax and collar irrorated with dark brown scales; under surface pearl-white; wings sericeous greyish towards external borders; a marginal series of grey-edged white triangular spots; primaries with the costal margin black-spotted towards apex. Expanse of wings, 28 mm.

Peak Downs.

GIRPA, *Walker*.

Nearly allied to *Polydesma*, and therefore incorrectly referred to the *Remigiidæ*.

49. *Girpa maxima*, n. s.

Testaceous; wings somewhat sericeous; two brown dots, one above the other near the base, a third within the cell beyond these, a series across the basal fourth, the lowest of them blackish; reniform spot indicated by pale reddish-brown dots; an ill-defined greyish stripe across the middle, followed by an ill-defined zigzag dentated line; a discal trisinuated subconfluent series of more or less triangular pale-centred ferruginous spots, towards apex passing into a cuneiform apical red-brown patch, crossed by a series of whitish scales; external margin and fringe suffused with red-brown; a marginal series of blackish dots; secondaries similar in pattern to the primaries; head and collar tinted with reddish brown; primaries below greyish, excepting towards outer margin,

with a few traces of the markings of the upper surface; secondaries stramineous grey-speckled, crossed by three discal greyish stripes, the outermost macular and with pale outer edge; blackish marginal dots as above; body below pale testaceous. Expanse of wings, 56 mm.

Vavao, Friendly Islands.

50. *Girpa carnea*, n. s.

Allied to the preceding species, glossy clay-coloured, with a pink tint; a faintly indicated irregular grey line across the basal fourth of the primaries; a black dot upon the line just below the submedian vein; two white dots at the end of the cell; an irregularly trisinuated greyish line across the middle of the primaries, continued across the basal third of the secondaries; two parallel dentate-sinuate grey lines crossing both wings beyond the middle, and followed by a confluent discal series of externally white-edged orange spots; a submarginal series of black dots; under surface nearly as in the preceding species. Expanse of wings, 55 mm.

Vavao.

The differences both in ground colour and in the details of marking are so great between this and the preceding species that they can hardly be conspecific.

HOMOPTERIDÆ.

HOMOPTERA, *Boisd.*

51. *Homoptera cruegeri*, n. s.

Primaries above purplish brown, crossed by numerous blackish-edged wavy oblique paler lines; external fourth whity brown, crossed near its inner edge by a clay-brown undulated stripe, washed with ochreous internally; a darker nebula in the centre of this area; base whity brown, traversed by a bisinuated dark brown line, and with a costal spot of the same colour; veins on the darker area of the wing slaty grey in certain lights; two dentate-sinuate stripes immediately succeeding the ordinary discal line also shot with slaty grey; the two ordinary lines widely separated, irregularly dentated, very slender, black; a slender undulated black submarginal line; external margin and fringe wood-brown or brownish testaceous, with darker central stripe bounded by two slender sinuous whitish lines, the outer one indistinct; secondaries whity brown; five or six parallel internally diffused dentated dusky stripes with whitish external edges, followed by two slightly sinuous

convergent black lines enclosing a purplish brown stripe; external area purplish brown, with a nebulous blackish spot on the second median interspace, external margin and fringe as in primaries; body of different brown shades corresponding with those of the primaries; abdomen with three dorsal and two lateral subbasal tufts; under surface greyish stone-colour, with faint brassy reflections, especially on internal area of primaries; numerous subparallel slender brown lines, excepting across the basal area; three of these lines, across the disc of secondaries, more strongly defined than the others; a submarginal series of black dots; fringes tipped with reddish brown; tarsi black, banded with whitish. Expanse of wings, 48 mm.

Gayndah.

HYPOGRAMMIDÆ.

GADIRTHA, *Walker*.

52. *Gadirtha pulchra*, n. s.

Primaries above sericeous silver-grey, transversely striated with dark grey and black scales; basal area whitish, bounded by two transverse black lines, slightly divergent at costa; three grey costal dashes, the second broad and oblique; orbicular spot pale sandy brownish; reniform spot large, outlined in black, enclosing, in its posterior half, a triangular grey-brown spot; two transverse black lines from first median branch to inner margin, the inner line throwing off a slender curved line at right angles to join the post-median line, the outer line shorter, but also rectangular at its upper extremity; post-median line black, crossing the wing obliquely from costa to outer margin near external angle; a reversed oblique black dash from costa almost to the post-median line, incised at its extremity, and continued across the disc by a regular zigzag white line, the uppermost >-shaped division of which is edged with greyish; a marginal series of subconfluent black crescents; fringe white, spotted with greyish at the base; secondaries subhyaline pearl-white, with the veins and a broad decreasing external border greyish brown with golden reflections, fringe pure white; thorax ash-grey, the collar crossed in front by a slightly arched slender black line; antennæ testaceous; abdomen silver-grey banded with white; primaries below greyish, becoming white on interno-basal area and faintly glossed with gold; costa creamy white from the end of the cell almost to the apex, with four elongate black spots on its anterior edge; a marginal series of small triangular black spots; fringe white, with a double series of greyish spots; secondaries pearl-white; a large cuneiform diffused costal spot or streak, and the external border greyish with golden reflections; body below

white, tibiæ (excepting of the posterior pair of legs) crossed above by slender curved black lines, tarsi above black. Expanse of wings, 42 mm.

Rockhampton.

This is the most distinctly marked species in the genus, in colour and marking not at all unlike Walker's genus *Calathusa*, though different in structure.

OPHIUSIDÆ.

PSEUDOPHIA, Guenée.

53. *Pseudophia nebuligera*, n. s.

General coloration and size of *P. illunaris* of Europe, the prevailing tint on the upper surface being pale greyish with a creamy whitish subtint; costal border of primaries faintly shot with lilac; all the markings ill-defined, darkest on costa; ordinary lines diffused internally, bounded externally by a creamy whitish stripe, the inner line at basal fourth, oblique, regular; outer line just beyond external fourth, slightly sinuous, undulated, olivaceous; traces of a submarginal undulated line, olivaceous in the middle; ordinary spots obsolete; traces of a very irregular whitish-edged dusky line across the external third; fringe white, traversed by two broad greyish stripes; secondaries whitish, sordid towards the base; a curved grey litura at end of cell; a slightly oblique dark grey central stripe; external area dark grey, diffused internally, crossed from anal angle nearly to apex by a whitish stripe; a second abbreviated marginal whitish stripe at extremity of radial interspaces; a slender black marginal line; a nebulous dusky spot just below the middle of the external border, and extending into the fringe, which is otherwise creamy white; thorax grey in front, whitish behind; abdomen whitish, crossed by broad pale greyish bands; under surface creamy yellowish; markings similar in all the wings, the costal areas grey-speckled; disco-cellular spots narrow, blackish; a dark grey undulated arched post-median stripe, not reaching the inner margins, followed by a slightly irregular internally diffused, externally undulated, grey discal stripe; a large diffused apical greyish brown spot, and a second similar spot (almost black on the secondaries) just below the middle of external border; a slender undulated blackish marginal line; anterior and middle femora and tibiæ grey above. Expanse of wings, 38 mm.

Peak Downs.

Although this species agrees in its structural details with *P. illunaris*, the dark nebulous spot on the external border of the secondaries gives it somewhat the aspect of *Cerocala*.

HYPÆTRA, *Guenée*.

54. *Hypætra sordida*, n. s.

Primaries pale greyish brown, slightly suffused with lilacine, speckled and transversely striated with blackish grey; inner and central striae indicated by ill-defined wavy blackish squamose stripes; discoidal spots obsolete; a clavate black spot below the submedian vein at basal third; a cream-coloured nearly straight line crossing the disc at external fourth; from this line tapering ferruginous streaks run outwards along the veins, but they are only strongly defined towards apex; immediately beyond the discal line is an interrupted and slightly irregular series of blackish spots; a marginal series of black dots; fringe whity brown; secondaries whity brown towards base; crossed beyond the middle by a slightly curved internally diffused greyish band; external border broad, of the same colour, and separated from the post-median band by a whity-brown band a little paler than the basal area; a marginal series of blackish dots; fringe sandy whitish; thorax pale fuliginous-grey; head and collar darker grey, the latter with dark brown borders; abdomen whity brown; under surface whity brown, costal areas slightly tinted with pale flesh-brown; central area of primaries, a disco-cellular spot, and two arched diffused bands on the secondaries, slightly greyish; palpi whity brown internally, dark brown externally. Expanse of wings, 45 mm.

Viti Islands.

Somewhat resembles "*Toxocampa orthosoides*" of Walker from N. Australia; the latter is, however, synonymous with *Pautydia recoudita* of Walker.

Hypætra diffundens, Wlk., is *Remigia virbia*, Cram.

55. *Ophiusa vitiensis*, n. s.

Allied to *O. stuposa*, Fabr., but differing as follows:—Primaries above suffused with lilac, the band before the middle much less white and decidedly narrower; the irregular dark olivaceous belt beyond it considerably broader, the second angulation of its outer edge much farther from the upper one; two dark olivaceous spots in the sinus between these two angles; the oblique apical patch not externally incised: the white band across the secondaries only

indicated by a diffused greyish streak; a slender abbreviated oblique whitish anal stripe, well separated from the greyish patch on external border; the latter suffused with lilacine. Expanse of wings, 46 mm.

Viti Islands.

REMIGIIDÆ.

REMIGIA, *Guenée*.

56. *Remigia discrepans*, n. s.

♀, Closely allied to *R. archesia* and *R. mayeri*; differing in the ochraceous clay-colour of the primaries, the costal border and basal area alone being slightly suffused with lilacine-grey; in the absence of markings across the centre of these wings, and in the inner line being replaced by a slightly inarched abbreviated black-brown transverse stripe with whitish internal edge; secondaries almost exactly as in *R. archesia*; on the under surface it differs from the latter in its sandy yellow instead of reddish ochreous colour, in the reduction of the markings on the primaries, and the almost total obliteration of those on the secondaries. Expanse of wings, 42 mm.

Viti Islands.

But for the well-defined blackish bar at the basal third of the primaries I should have thought it possible that this might be the female of *R. mayeri*.

THERMESIIDÆ.

EROSIA, *Guenée*.

57. *Erosia stolidi*, n. s.

Allied to *E. theclata* of Africa and Ceylon (female of *Dirades binotata*); differs from both sexes of that species in its superior size, considerably paler, silvery greyish coloration; the markings white-edged, but not enclosed by an outer brown line; the outer margin of the primaries in the female more irregular than in *E. theclata*. Expanse of wings, 22—23 mm.

Rockhampton.

The genus *Erosia* has hitherto been placed among the *Geometrites*, but it has been shown that its true position is amongst the Pseudo-Deltoids; the genus *Dirades* has hitherto been regarded as distinct, but it is now evident that it is founded upon the males of certain species of *Erosia*, the sexes of which differ in outline of wings.

HERMINIIDÆ.

BOCANA, *Walk.*58. *Bocana synpoides*, n. s.

♀. Aspect of many species of *Sypna*; primaries purplish brown, almost black; an ill-defined dentated black line across the basal fourth; reniform spot angular, golden testaceous, enclosing a black litura; two parallel widely sinuated and dentated externally pale-edged black discal lines, the external dentations dotted with whitish at their apices; a black marginal line dotted with pale ochreous; fringe blackish, varied along its outer edge with whitish; secondaries smoky brown; two internally diffused blackish stripes from abdominal margin, not reaching the costa, dentated and partly edged with whitish externally; a marginal series of pale ochreous dots; fringe spotted at the base with blackish; thorax dark purplish brown, the head and collar blackish; abdomen dark smoky brown, slightly paler at the sides and base; wings below smoky brown, crossed by two darker diffused discal stripes, the outer one with pale external border; a sprinkling of whitish scales on the costal areas; a slender blackish marginal line, interrupted at the extremities of the veins by testaceous dots; secondaries with a blackish disco-cellular litura; palpi dark brown, the scales on the inner surface tipped with ochreous; body below smoky brown, the legs dark brown, with ochreous spots at the extremities of the joints. Expanse of wings, 42 mm.

Viti Islands.

Allied to *B. manifestalis*, which ranges from Ceylon to Fiji.

LOPHOCOLEUS, n. g.

Form and neuration almost exactly as in *Edessena*, from which genus it is, however, at once distinguished by the long tapering broadly pectinated antennæ, in which character it agrees with *Bocana*; from the latter it differs in form of wing, and from both genera in the broad flattened and coarsely scaled palpi and the structure of the front legs, the femora being armed at their distal extremity by a strong curved process thicker than the tibia, and extending almost to the extremity of the tarsus, its lower surface clothed with long silky hairs; thus, at first sight, the leg appears to be double from the knee-joint.

59. *Lophocoleus mirabilis*, n. s.

♂. Primaries above dark smoky brown; the two ordinary lines indistinct, that at basal third represented by an unequally

trisinuated dusky line from subcostal vein to inner margin; that at external third by a transverse series of greyish lunules with dusky inner edges (this series is inangulated or elbowed at the first median branch); a small whitish spot at the end of the cell, and a series of squamose whitish dots parallel to the outer margin; a series of minute whitish marginal points; outer margin rather acute and subfalcate at apex, and subangulated at the extremity of the second median branch; secondaries paler than the primaries, especially towards costa; fringe with an interrupted whitish basal line; thorax dark smoky brown, black-speckled; abdomen a little paler than the thorax; under surface greyish brown; primaries with grey internal border; secondaries with a dusky disco-cellular lunule and a diffused sinuous discal stripe; anterior legs armed with a strong curved process, clothed below with long silky stramineous hair. Expanse of wings, 47 mm.

Viti Islands.

60. *Lophocoleus* ? *astrifer*, n. s.

♀. Much like *Bocana manifestalis* in colour and pattern, but with the form of the preceding species; upper surface dark purplish brown, primaries with the two ordinary dentate-sinuate black lines; a sinuous discal series of black-edged cream-coloured dots, terminating in a spot of this colour at inner margin; fringe with a whitish basal line; secondaries crossed in the middle by a single black line; a discal series of black-edged cream-coloured dots, confluent towards the abdominal margin; fringe with a whitish basal line; head and thorax dark chocolate-brown, abdomen paler, purplish brown; wings below pale brownish, densely irrorated with blackish scales; costal areas washed with lilacine; all the wings with two black discoidal spots; a black irregularly dentated line beyond the middle; an imperfect dark brown discal band enclosing a series of pale spots; a slender wavy cream-coloured line at the base of the fringe; primaries with a subapical greenish grey patch; secondaries with an apical patch of the same colour; body below greyish, legs purplish brown. Expanse of wings, 38 mm.

Viti Islands.

From the form of the wings this species appears to be a *Lophocoleus*, but unfortunately the palpi and anterior legs of the type are missing.

MATÆOMERA, n. g.

Somewhat allied to *Rivula*; primaries with the costal margin nearly straight, slightly incurved in the middle; outer margin straight to lower radial vein, then gradually arched to external angle; inner margin nearly straight, excepting at base, where it curves inwards; secondaries rather small, subpyriform, the costal margin nearly straight; costal vein of primaries extending to about the apical third of costa, subcostal five-branched, emitting its first branch before the end of the cell, second at some distance beyond the cell, third and fourth branches forking to apex, fifth emitted from the anterior angle of the cell; radials emitted from the disco-cellulars near the anterior and posterior angles of the cell, second and third median branches and lower radial about equidistant at their origins; a small flattened tuft of hair from behind the base of the median vein directed forward over the base of the cell; subcostal of secondaries forking from the anterior angle of the cell; upper disco-cellular long, arched; lower disco-cellular very short and transverse, the radial and the second and third median branches being emitted near together and at equal distances apart; body very robust, palpi of male moderately long, triangular, compressed, coarsely scaled, rather obtuse at apex; palpi of female considerably longer and decidedly more acuminate; antennæ of male delicately ciliated to the tip, of the female somewhat flattened, submoniliform, and simple; legs with the femora grooved, the tibiæ flattened, fringed with long hair-scales in the male.

61. *Matæomera dubia*, n. s.

Primaries pale reddish brown; central belt represented by two arched white lines; the costa speckled with slaty grey up to the second line; a white-dotted black spot at the end of the cell, followed by slaty grey scales (in continuation of the costal irroration) as far as the second white line; costal margin from the central belt almost to the apex ochreous, the subcostal area whitish; a sub-marginal series of black spots white-bordered internally and confluent towards apex; an apical white point; fringe cupreous-red towards apex; secondaries whity brown, becoming bronze-brown towards anal angle; thorax ash-grey, white in front; head and abdomen whity brown; antennæ yellowish; under surface sericeous-white, costal areas of the wings speckled with pale brown; fringe of primaries red-brown towards apex; legs pearl-white. Expanse of wings, 18 mm.

Peak Downs and Gayndah.

EULOCASTRA, n. g.

Nearest to *Locastra*, of the same general form, though with the aspect of the *Lithosiid* genus *Eutane*; primaries with the costal vein extending nearly to apex; subcostal with five branches, the first branch emitted before the end of the cell, the second emitted beyond the cell, united to the third by a short cross vein so as to form a narrow post-discoïdal cell, the third and fourth forming a short fork to apex, the fifth emitted from the inferior margin of the third at the extremity of the post-discoïdal cell; upper radial emitted near to the anterior angle of the cell, lower radial forming a fourth median branch (the lower disco-cellular being absent) emitted from the posterior angle of the cell and equidistant with the second and third median branches; base of the wings below clothed with long hair-scales; secondaries with the costal and subcostal veins coalescing towards the base, the two subcostal branches emitted at about the middle of the wing; discoïdal cell open, the upper disco-cellular veinlet being absent; radial emitted rather near to the posterior angle of the cell; second and third median branches emitted from one point at the posterior angle; body rather robust, the thorax rounded, the head twice as broad as long; antennæ cylindrical, tapering, with very short fine ciliations; palpi long, thick, subcylindrical, slightly compressed, upcurved; legs rather long and thick, the middle tibiæ fringed with rather long hair-scales.

62. *Eulocastra fasciata*, n. s.

♂. Primaries above shining silvery white; the base, an irregular transverse band just before the middle, a second from costa near apex to external angle, a spot just above the middle of external border, and a second at external angle, black with bronze-brown reflections; secondaries sericeous-stramineous, with a brownish apical spot; thorax bronze-brown, collar cupreous; tegulæ clothed with metallic cupreous and blue scales; head and abdomen pale stramineous; under surface pale shining golden stramineous, primaries with the discoïdal area, a discal band as above, but enclosing three subcostal dots of the ground colour and a few scales on the fringe blackish; secondaries with an abbreviated squamose dash from the centre of costal margin to the end of cell and a slightly longer tapering subapical dash blackish; legs barred with black. Expanse of wings, 20 mm.

Sydney.

Although this species in general appearance, and in

the supplementary cell in the neuration of its primaries, corresponds with the *Lithosiidæ*, it differs entirely in its very characteristic palpi: a comparison of its structure with that of *Loastra* shows it to be evidently allied to that genus.

SICULIDÆ.

MICROSCA, *Butler*.63. *Microsca plagifera*, n. s.

Fiery cupreous, indistinctly speckled and striated with earthy greyish; primaries with an unequally subquadrate silver patch, through the centre of which runs a golden reticulated bar; wings below paler than above, sericeous-red, reticulated with dark grey; primaries with the basi-costal area and the centre of disc earthy greyish; patch of upper surface pearly, corrugated, the reticulated band dark ochraceous; body below testaceous; anterior legs brownish, with testaceous bands. Expanse of wings, 25 mm.

Tonga Island.

Somewhat resembles Felder's *Thermesia*? *fenestrina*, which probably is not a *Thermesia*.

PHARAMBARA, *Walk*.64. *Pharambara reticulata*, n. s.

♀. Not unlike the female of *P. micacalis*; golden testaceous, slightly rosy towards outer margins; with numerous darker reticulations which tend to form lines in some instances, only one of these lines, however, is at all pronounced, forming a slightly sinuous submarginal line across the primaries; a slender marginal black line along the costa, interrupted by seven or eight minute black-edged yellowish spots; a series of extremely minute black points near outer margin, the third from costa continued obliquely downwards as a slender abbreviated zigzag line; fringes tipped with whitish; under surface pale shining testaceous, with the body and internal areas of the wings almost cream-coloured, but the apical areas washed with reddish golden; reticulations more strongly defined than above, golden cupreous, some of them expanded into angulated stripes enclosing black dots and striæ; three of these stripes cross the primaries, the central one united to a patch of the same colour, dotted with black and silver at the end of the cell; the base of the cell, costal vein, and median vein are also defined by metallic silvery and opaline scales; an oblique subapical black line; legs clay-coloured or reddish ochraceous;

posterior tarsi banded with silvery whitish. Expanse of wings, 20 mm.

Peak Downs.

ENNYCHIIDÆ.

GRAPHICOPODA, n. g.

Seems to come nearest to *Ennychia*, the wings of the same form; costal vein of primaries terminating at about second third of the margin; subcostal five-branched, the first branch emitted before the end of the cell, the second, third, and fourth form a long footstalk, the second and third running to costa near apex and the fourth to apex, the fifth emitted from the inferior margin of the same footstalk just beyond the cell; radials emitted from opposite angles of the cell, the disco-cellular being obsolete; secondaries with the costal vein thickened towards the base; forked at some distance beyond the cell, the subcostal simple, free, tapering to a fine point below the costal vein but not passing into it, met by an arched line of colour, which probably indicates the former existence of a disco-cellular (or transverse) vein, now obsolete; radial forming a fourth median branch; body tolerably slender, extending only a short distance beyond the secondaries; antennæ with large and somewhat cuneiform basal joint, otherwise thick, especially towards the middle, sparsely and delicately pilose; palpi straight, thick, rather long, porrect, coarsely scaled, the terminal joint rather short and acute; legs rather long, compressed, the femora longitudinally deeply grooved, anterior femora with a thick tuft of hair towards the distal extremity, which curls forwards over the knees and projects from the inner surface; anterior tibiæ short, bearing a pencil of hairs, which is emitted below the knee and lies flat below the joint; tarsi long; second pair of tibiæ bearing a terminal spur, as long as the first tarsal joint, and a long smooth pencil of gradually expanded hair-scales, which almost conceals the spur when viewed from the side; the distal extremity of the tibial joint is also oblique and fringed; tibiæ of last pair of legs bearing the usual two pairs of unequal spurs.

65. *Graphicopoda hecate*, n. s.

Wings above pitchy black-brown; the primaries with two ill-defined basal spots and a third spot below the origin of the first median branch of grey, changing in certain lights to opaline-lilac; secondaries with the basi-costal area whitish; body above greyish brown; wings below blackish piceous, with the basal third whity brown, showing two blackish lunate spots towards the extremities

of the discoidal areas; interno-basal area of primaries greenish opaline in certain lights; body below and legs sordid whitish or pale whitish brown. Expanse of wings, 21 mm.

Tonga Island (Friendly Islands).

HYDROCAMPIDÆ.

PSEUDEPHYRA, n. g.

Apparently nearest to *Homophysa*, though the palpi differ considerably; wings broad, having the general aspect of the *Geometrid* genus *Ephyra*, especially of *E. splendens*: very like *Homophysa* in neuration; body very robust, not extending beyond the secondaries; palpi porrected, large, compressed, expanded in front by a long fringe along the anterior surface, the terminal joint small and directed slightly downwards so that the anterior, or more strictly speaking, inferior, margin of the palpus is elongate sigmoidal; antennæ filiform, extending to beyond the middle of the wing; legs moderately long, stout, and somewhat compressed.

66. *Pseudephyra straminea*, n. s.

Bright straw-yellow; primaries with a subbasal reddish ochreous band, bounded by a metallic leaden line and sprinkled with metallic scales; reniform spot indicated by two plumbageous dots connected by short ochreous lines; an angulated black-bordered reddish ochreous discal band, bounded internally by a plumbageous line of scales; external margin irregularly bordered with reddish ochreous; secondaries with a dot at the end of the cell, and the external two-fifths reddish ochreous, the latter crossed by a discal band similar to that on the primaries; a line of plumbageous scales close to outer margin; abdomen reddish ochreous crossed by slender black lines; under surface pale stramineous; the wings crossed by arched discal blackish bands, which do not reach the margins. Expanse of wings, 19 mm.

Var. The reddish ochreous spots and bands replaced by black spots and broader greyish brown bands mottled with black; the plumbageous scales remaining. Expanse of wings, 18 mm.

Peak Downs.

NIPHADAZA, n. g.

Apparently nearest to *Oligostigma*; wings narrow, elongated, acute at apex; primaries with the outer margin very oblique; costal margin nearly straight, costal vein extending to about the apical third of costa; subcostal five-branched, emitting its first two branches before the end of the cell, its third just before the

apex, its fourth running to the apex, fifth branch emitted from near the base of the long footstalk, which bears the third and fourth branches, just beyond the cell; upper radial vein emitted from the anterior angle, and lower radial from the posterior angle of the cell; disco-cellular veinlet angulated; the three median branches well separated from each other at their origins; secondaries with the costal margin nearly straight, outer margin slightly arched, abdominal margin short and nearly straight; costal and subcostal veins contiguous to basal fourth, where they coalesce, but separate again just before the middle of the wing, the costal vein forming a long furca to apex and the subcostal continuing straight on to the outer margin; disco-cellular veinlet absent, the cell consequently open, and the radial emitted as a fourth median branch; palpi moderately long, directed forwards so as to show almost their entire length in front of the head; antennæ short, slender, moniliform, finely penicillated; thorax robust, projecting well in front of the wings; tegulae large, extending to beyond the mesothorax; legs thick (both legs and abdomen broken short off in the type).

67. *Niphadaza bicolor*, n. s.

Primaries above rust-red; the base, an externally angulated band across the basal third, a small spot near the base of the lower radial interspace, a large apical costal spot, separated by a curved stripe of the ground colour from an internally somewhat conical external border (the centre of which is divided again by a forked line of the ground colour) snow-white; secondaries snow-white, with a large subbasal interno-median spot, a broad discal band with arched outer edge and a small oblique spot near the middle of the outer margin, rust-red; antennæ dark ferruginous banded with white; body snow-white, collar with a ferruginous spot on each side, thorax with darker red-brown scales at the sides; primaries below pale golden, with white markings almost as above; secondaries white, with a narrow diffused golden discal streak; body white. Expanse of wings, 24 mm.

Viti Islands.

OLIGOSTIGMA, *Guenée*.

68. *Oligostigma pallida*, n. s.

Chalky white; primaries sparsely irrorated with dark brown scales to external third, crossed at basal two-sevenths by an elbowed pale ochreous band; a second widely bisinuated ochreous band crossing the wing obliquely beyond the middle; a third band, twice interrupted and with dusky zigzag external edge near to outer

margin; a submarginal series of short black dashes followed by a narrow testaceous stripe, and a marginal series of black dots; fringe slightly testaceous; an oblique blackish dash upon the first ochreous band just below the median vein, and an imperfect annular blackish spot at the end of the cell; secondaries crossed near the base by an oblique blackish-speckled pale ochreous line; a second line crossing the middle of the wing from abdominal margin to costa, emitting a branch inwards from the end of the cell to the costa nearer the base; a dusky-edged pale ochreous band crossing the disc, attenuated and elbowed towards the costa; an undulated submarginal blackish line followed by a testaceous line and a marginal series of black dots; fringe tinted with testaceous; markings below, excepting along the outer margins, very indistinct. Expanse of wings, 23 mm.

Rockhampton.

ASOPIIDÆ.

RINECERA, *Butler*.

69. *Rinecera nigrescens*, n. s.

Allied to *R. mirabilis*; purplish black; primaries crossed at basal fourth by an irregularly angulated whitish line; a second very indistinct and very irregular zigzag line from costa to first median branch, along which it runs inwards for some distance, and then turns abruptly at a right angle and passes with two alternate angles to inner margin; discoidal spots represented by two little white dashes; secondaries crossed by two whitish lines, the first interrupted by a white dot at the end of the cell, the second running from about the middle of the outer margin to the costa; both lines ill-defined in the male; wings below nearly as above, but the internal borders sericeous-whitish; body below sordid white. Expanse of wings: male, 23 mm.; female, 20 mm.

Viti Islands.

The species is larger and darker than *R. mirabilis*, and differs in many details of colouring; both evidently differ structurally from *Ceratoclasia barbicornis*, Feld.

HORMATHOLEPIS, n. g.

Allied to *Rinecera*; wings elongated; primaries with the costa deeply grooved below to a little before the middle, where the costal vein bends somewhat inwards before its termination; subcostal vein apparently five-branched;* remaining veins as in *Niphadaza*;

* Owing to the folding over of the costal border in the type these branches are difficult to follow, but they appear to be similar

a thick tuft of projecting hair emitted from the middle of the internal border on the under surface of the primaries; body much elongated, antennæ much elongated, extending to about the fourth fifth of costa of primaries, the basal joint large, cylindrical; following joints short, somewhat flattened, tapering, knotted above the middle, and emitting a tuft of long clubbed scales, which project forwards and slightly upwards to the distal fourth; palpi long, curved, porrected; second joint bearing a long pencil of hairs above and a shorter one below the terminal joint (giving the appearance of three pairs of palpi from one base; legs long and rather slender, femora grooved; anterior and middle tibiæ short, with an appressed terminally fringed spur emitted from its inferior margin and running forwards to the extremity of the joint; posterior tibiæ with three long slender spurs, the first projecting from near the middle, and the two others from the distal extremity of the joint.

70. *Hormatholepis erebina*, n. s.

Dark smoky grey, with slight purplish and bronze reflections, the primaries almost crossed by two irregular blackish bands, the first across the basal third, and the second just beyond the middle; both of these bands have zigzag external edges; wings below darker than above. Expanse of wings, 28 mm.

Viti Islands.

ASOPIA, *Guenée*.

71. *Asopia leonina*, n. s.

Primaries above bright straw-yellow, with purple-glossed black markings, almost exactly as in *Dichocrocis frenatalis* of Lederer, as follows: an arched line across the base; a bisinuated line, angulated upon the median vein before the middle; an oblique reniform spot, enclosing two whitish dots, at the end of the cell; a sinuous line across the disc, bending inwards so as to touch the posterior extremity of the reniform spot, and a marginal line, emitting a streak above its centre to join the discal line, and broken up into spots towards external angle; fringe whitish, spotted with grey; secondaries distinctly paler, cream-coloured shot with stramineous, the disc crossed by an abbreviated and slightly tapering grey stripe; an external grey border confined to apex and a continuous black marginal line; fringe spotted with blackish; front of thorax and centre of abdomen bright straw-yellow; the latter with dorsal blackish dots; remainder of body above shining

to those of *Niphadaza* (*Hydrocampidæ*): the wings are delicate, and will not bear much damping with benzine.

cream-colour; anal segment tipped and spotted with grey; wings below cream-coloured, sericeous, with stramineous reflections; markings on primaries less strongly defined than above; fringe whitish, spotted with grey; body below sericeous, cream-coloured. Expanse of wings, 17 mm.

Peak Downs.

LEUCOPHOTIS, n. g.

Allied to *Agathodes* (*A. ostentalis*); with similar neuration; style of coloration of *Leucinodes*; body very robust, palpi erect, one-third of their length being visible above the top of the head, compressed, but not so broad as in *Agathodes*, and with prominent terminal joint; antennæ extending to about second third of primaries, serrated and finely penicillated along their inner or anterior surface; tegulæ large, expanded, almost entirely covering the thorax, abdomen extending about half its length beyond the secondaries, dorsally keeled and tufted, and with five tufts on each side; wings broad, as in *Margarodes*.

72. *Leucophotis pulchra*, n. s.

Wings semitransparent, yellowish; basi-internal area of primaries above clay-coloured, crossed by two subbasal dull blackish bars, shot with steel-blue; a third oblique interrupted blackish bar running from the middle of the inner margin to the end of the cell; discoidal spots near together, annular, ferruginous, with yellowish centres; an irregular subapical blue-black patch, edged internally by a slender white line, but externally bounded by a diffused ferruginous border; an indistinct undulated ferruginous and ochreous submarginal line curving inwards towards costa; secondaries with a rather broad abbreviated oblique band of blue-black, with ferruginous edges, from the middle of the radial interspace across the end of the cell to the submedian vein, up which it runs almost to the base, a subbasal brown spot; an angular subapical blue-glossed blackish patch bordered externally with reddish ochraceous, and partly confluent with an irregularly sinuated ochreous submarginal line; head above yellow, banded with ferruginous; antennæ ferruginous; collar reddish testaceous; tegulæ pale greyish brown, opaline in certain lights; abdomen greyish brown, reddish at the base; lateral tufts with a plumbageous gloss; under surface sericeous cream-colour; the discs of the wings semitransparent; an abbreviated transverse black bar from the cell almost to the inner margin in all the wings, and the subapical angulated black patches of the upper surface; front pair of legs

blackish above; venter with a central longitudinal clay-coloured line. Expanse of wings, 49 mm.

Viti Islands.

This is one of the largest, and at the same time strikingly coloured, of the *Pyrales*.

ENDOTRICHA, Zell.

73. *Endotricha annuligera*, n. s.

General appearance of *Locastra* (*L. amica* and allies); primaries greyish brown, with the central third creamy, subhyaline, bounded by the usual lines, which are black; the outer line broken up into spots and of the usual angulated form; four black annular costal markings upon the central area; a small euneiform costal cream-coloured spot beyond the outer line, in continuation of the central belt; reniform spot represented by a curved clavate brownish outline; fringe micaceous-grey, with a basal black-spotted cream-coloured line; secondaries cream-coloured, with the external third irregularly grey-brown; fringe as in the primaries; head and front of thorax brown, mottled with whitish and pale testaceous; back of thorax white; abdomen white, with a large slightly greyish sentiform central patch, partly margined and dotted with black-brown; primaries with markings as above, but the black lines on the primaries replaced by grey, and the basal area cream-coloured; body below creamy white. Expanse of wings, 17 mm.

Peak Downs.

Though much unlike the known species of *Endotricha* in coloration, this species appears to belong to that genus.

74. *Endotricha obscura*, n. s.

♀. Nearest to *E. docilisalis*; considerably smaller, with differently coloured fringes and differently formed lines across the secondaries on the under surface; upper surface shining dark lilacine-grey, costa of primaries golden brown, with a very slender black edge dotted with yellow; a faintly indicated arched line across the basal third; a slender slaty grey submarginal line, internally white-edged at costa; fringe bright golden chrome-yellow tipped with silvery white, replaced by shining cupreous tipped with lilacine at apex, in the middle and at external angle, the two latter patches of deeper colour being moreover connected by a partly confluent series of plum-coloured dots near the base of the fringe; secondaries with pearl-white costal area; faint indications

of two grey-edged pale lines across the wings; fringe silvery white, golden cupreous, spotted with plum-coloured lunules at the base; head, collar, and tegulae golden brown; thorax and abdomen lilacine greyish; primaries below smoky grey, shot with lilacine; internal area white; costal margin black, spotted with yellowish; costal area golden towards apex; a biangulated white line towards outer margin, its costal third black-edged externally; a black marginal line; fringe nearly as above; secondaries rosy lilacine, whitish on the basi-abdominal area; an angulated grey-brown stripe at basal third, and a lunule of the same colour at the end of the cell; a broad tapering brown stripe enclosing a pink undulated line from costa to anal angle; a partly confluent marginal series of black dashes; fringe almost as above; body below dull rose-coloured, legs partly white, tarsi more or less broadly banded with grey-brown; anal segments golden ochreous in the centre. Expanse of wings, 21 mm.

Rockhampton.

The allied *E. docilisalis* has been declared to be synonymous with *E. stilbealis*, a species differing from it in size, coloration, and pattern; the two have also been pronounced to be females of *Messatis sabirusalis* = *Paconia albifimbrialis* = *Tricomia auroralis* = *Rhodaria robina*; if it be a fact that either *E. docilisalis* or *E. stilbealis* is the female of Walker's *M. sabirusalis* (which has much the aspect of *Rhodaria sanguinalis* on a larger scale), the species can no longer remain in *Endotricha*, a genus in which the sexes agree in both size, form, and pattern.

E. obscura, in pattern, nearly resembles *E. sondaicalis* of Snellen from the Celebes.

RHIMPHALEA, Led.

75. *Rhimphalea ænone*, n. s.

Pearly semitransparent white, wings with a broad internally dentated bronze-brown border with purplish reflections, enclosing three acute closely approximated spots above the median branches; veins black; wings crossed beyond the middle by a very irregular purplish brown line parallel to the inner edge of the external border; primaries with the costal border creamy white; two or three blackish subbasal spots; two irregular lines crossing the wing, the first near the base, the second (partly formed by a large purplish black reniform spot) across the middle; orbicular spot

somewhat elongated, angulated in front; a longitudinal black streak almost uniting the two lines below the cell; fringes of all the wings plumbageous-grey, with a whitish basal and a black subbasal line; head and front of collar pale ochreous; back of collar pale sericeous-grey; a large black spot on each tegula; abdomen pearly white; wings below as above; body pearl-white, front legs greyish. Expanse of wings, 25 mm.

Rockhampton.

PTERYGISUS, n. g.; ISOPTERYX, *Guenée*.*

76. *Pterygismus ochreipennis*, n. s.

Primaries black, changing in certain lights to dark chocolate; an ochreous spot at base of inner margin; a paler ochreous band from the median vein to the inner margin at basal fourth; a minute spot of the same colour obliquely above the latter within the cell; two white spots placed transversely in the middle of the wing; a small pale ochreous spot obliquely below the latter close to inner margin; a quadrate white spot immediately beyond the cell; an ochreous subapical costal spot; three small ochreous discal spots on the median interspaces, forming a transverse tapering line; fringe alternately black and white; secondaries deep ochreous; the centre of the costal border, a tapering abbreviated, -shaped streak just before the middle, an angulated discal line and the outer border (sinuated in the middle), black; thorax brown; abdomen grey, pale testaceous at the base. Expanse of wings, 18 mm.

Peak Downs.

GONOCAUSTA, *Lcd.*

77. *Gonocausta? asuridia*, n. s.

Like the small genus *Asura* (*Lithosiidæ*) in coloration; primaries above with two ochreous spots towards the base of the costa, an oblique cream-coloured streak from the second of these spots almost to the inner margin; and two broad cream-coloured bands, central and discal, connected near the centre so as to form the letter \square , thus; fringe whitish, with the middle, the apex, and the external angle, black; secondaries ochreous, streaked with black at the base; the outer half of the costal border, a broad apical patch, a smaller anal patch, and a narrow external border uniting all together, black; fringe alternately black and white; body dark chocolate-brown; the head and back of tegulæ pale ochraceous;

* Preoccupied in Neuroptera (Pictet, Hist. Nat. Neur. Perlides).

abdomen crossed by slender white segmental lines; under surface nearly as above; palpi ochreous, legs and venter banded with ochreous. Expanse of wings, 20 mm.

Peak Downs.

MARGARONIIDÆ.

78. *Margaronia limbata*, n. s.

Allied to *M. transvisalis*; primaries silvery white; costal border golden ochraceous; veins towards outer margin greyish, in certain lights cupreous; fringe, excepting at apex, grey with bronze reflections and whity brown basal line; secondaries pearly white, with diffused grey external border and slender dusky marginal line; fringe white, the apical half tipped with grey; body silvery white; antennæ pale bronze-brown; primaries below white to the end of the cell, with the veins and costa greyish; remainder of the wing sericeous-greyish; secondaries sericeous snow-white, with greyish external border; body below silvery white; an ochreous lateral stripe running from the tip of the palpus to the shoulder. Expanse of wings, 27 mm.

Rockhampton.

The greyish border to the secondaries in this species is sufficient to distinguish it at a glance from *M. transvisalis*, apart from other characters.

BOTYDIDÆ.

BOTYS, Latr.

79. *Botys horatius*, n. s.

Nearly resembles *B. hecalialis* of St. Domingo, excepting in its inferior size; bright golden ochreous; primaries with the central area slightly opaline; an oblique purplish black dash at base of costa; a subangulated purplish black line across the basal fourth; a short transverse line at the end of the cell and a line across the external fourth arched from costal margin to first median branch, and thence biangulated or zigzag to inner margin; secondaries pale towards the costa; a slightly irregular purplish brown line from the end of the cell to the anal angle; markings below less strongly defined than above. Expanse of wings, 20 mm.

Viti Islands.

This species is also probably allied to *Astura? clytusalis*, Walk. (*Botys clytialis*, Led.).

80. *Botys argyrogaster*, n. s.

Pale golden testaceous; wings becoming gradually pearl-white towards the base; orbicular spot represented by a golden brown dot; reniform spot by a little transverse spot of the same colour; a faint indication of a golden brown wavy discal line; back of thorax pearl-white, abdomen golden testaceous, becoming darker towards the posterior margins of the segments, which are pearl-white, sides and anal segment pearl-white; wings below slightly paler than above, pectus white, legs cream-coloured; venter silvery white. Expanse of wings, 25 mm.

Viti Islands.

Belongs to the long-winged group of this too elastic genus.

EMPREPES, *Led.*

81. *Emprepes insignis*, n. s.

Primaries above rather pale chrome-yellow, with broad internally bisinuated shining bronze-brown outer border; a small spot of yellow, with a faint submarginal streak of the same colour above it, near external angle; costal margin to just beyond the end of the cell, a subbasal transverse stripe and a quadrate spot at the end of the cell (uniting the costa to the angle between the sinuations of the external border) black-brown; secondaries shining bronze-brown; costal area white, excepting at apex; fringe greyish; head above cream-colour; collar dark brown, with a cream-coloured spot on each side; thorax ochreous, with a dark brown band across the front; abdomen pale bronze-brown, with whitish hind margins to the posterior segments; under surface with the brown areas more golden; otherwise much as above. Expanse of wings, 17—18 mm.

Male, Gayndah; female, Peak Downs.

SCOPULA, *Schr.*

82. *Scopula auritincta*, n. s.

Golden ochraceous, primaries paler towards the inner margin; base of the wing crossed by a broad imperfect greyish brown 8-shaped figure, not reaching the margins; a quadrate spot closing the cell, and a second large oblique 8-shaped figure (open at its extremities) crossing the disc; this figure is formed by an angulated discal stripe united just about its central angle to a 3-shaped submarginal stripe; neither of these stripes extend to the costal or

inner margins; secondaries considerably paler than the primaries, excepting along the outer margin; an indistinct greyish apical border; wings below uniform pale golden stramineous, the primaries showing traces of the markings of the upper surface; pectus silvery white, legs partly ochraceous; venter cream-coloured, with glistening white hind margins to the segments. Expanse of wings, 25 mm.

Peak Downs.

NYPHULA, *Schr.*

83. *Nymphula sordida*, n. s.

Whity brown, with faint golden reflections; primaries with a small dusky spot at the base; a dark brown dot just below the middle of the discoidal cell; orbicular spot also represented by a similar dot; reniform spot well-defined, smoky brown; a diffused smoky brown apical spot and a streak of scattered scales of the same colour near outer margin; a marginal series of blackish dots; fringe shining whitish, traversed by a dusky line; secondaries slightly greyish, with darker diffused external border; fringes as in primaries; thorax greyish; wings below whity brown, slightly pearly; markings obsolete; body below pearly white. Expanse of wings, 24 mm.

Rockhampton.

BOARMIIDÆ.

BOARMIA, *Treit.*

84. *Boarmia tongaica*, n. s.

Yellowish (or bone-) whitish; external borders of the wings blotched with sepia-brown, crossed by a submarginal dentate-sinuate white line; an angular undulated sepia-brown discal band, traversed along its inner edge by a line of the ground colour; a conspicuous black spot enclosing a line of silvery grey scales at the extremity of each discoidal cell, below and beyond which spot is a dusky nebulous patch, widest on the secondaries; an irregular oblique dark brown line commencing with an elbow at the middle of the costal margin of the primaries, passing in front of the cell in these wings and behind the discoidal spot on the secondaries, terminating at about the middle of the abdominal margin; base mottled with blackish brown; primaries with an elbowed black-edged brown band across the basal fourth; costal margin irregularly spotted with black; thorax greyish brown; tegulæ and abdomen spotted with black; under surface of the wings with the disc clouded with greyish brown; a spot of the ground colour at the apices of the wings, a second at the extremity of the second

median interspaces, and a diffused discal streak from the inner margins near the posterior angles; the anal border of secondaries also whitish; discoidal spots well-defined, black in the centre; markings towards the base ill-defined; body below bone-whitish. Expanse of wings, 42 mm.

Tonga Island.

Not very nearly allied to any known species.

85. *Boarmia samoana*, n. s.

Pale vinous-brown, irrorated with sepia-brown; wings crossed by blurred imperfect sepia-brown lines and spots, as in *B. abictaria* of Europe; an undulated yellowish testaceous undulated discal stripe, interrupted by the dark brown spots, which succeed the outer line of the central band, the primaries also with two longitudinal divergent stripes of the same yellowish colour below the cell, and one or two indistinct yellowish spots towards base of costal border; abdomen with the usual dorsal series of black dots in pairs; under surface with the markings almost obliterated, the annular discoidal markings represented by a large grey spot on the primaries and a smaller one on the secondaries; a greyish diffused submarginal band widening into a broad patch towards costa of primaries; the costal border of these wings also spotted with blackish. Expanse of wings, 36 mm.

Samoan Islands.

Nearest to *B. procursaria* from India.

86. *Boarmia godeffroyi*, n. s.

Apparently most nearly allied to *B. secundaria* of Europe; whity brown; most of the lines across the wings externally ill-defined, only indicated here and there by a few dark brown scales; spots at the extremities of the discoidal cells large, blackish, enclosing a white crescent; the post-median blackish line and the undulated brown stripe beyond it distinct, excepting on the median interspaces of the primaries and the costal area of the secondaries; the costal area of the primaries clouded with greyish towards apex; a marginal series of black dots; secondaries with the central belt rufous-brown from the disco-cellular spot to the abdominal margin; abdomen with the usual black dots; wings below whiter than above, with the disc purplish grey, forming a broad belt across the wings, with its centre rather paler than its borders, that on the primaries extending to the outer margin, excepting at apex and

extremity of second median interspace, that of the secondaries zigzag and partly touching the outer margin towards apex; disco-cellular spots represented by large black spots. Expanse of wings, 35 mm.

Rockhampton.

The coloration of this species is decidedly peculiar, especially on the under surface, which is like that of *Ophthalmodes*.

ÆGITRICHUS, n. g.

Allied to *Boarmia*; neuration very similar, especially in the primaries; the subcostal branches of the secondaries and the second and third median branches emitted at a short distance from each other instead of from the same point; the disco-cellular veinlet also much more deeply inarched than in *Boarmia*; on the under surface of the secondaries are two thick masses of woolly hair, the first projecting from the outer half of the median vein and the base of its first branch over the interno-median area, the second spreading outwards from the basal half of the abdominal margin; body robust, palpi rather longer than in *Boarmia*, porrected, with deflexed short fusiform terminal joint; antennæ wanting in the type.

87. *Ægitrichus lanaris*, n. s.

Nearly resembles *Boarmia consortaria*, but the ground colour of the wings is whiter, the disco-cellular spots are well-defined, crescent-shaped, white, that of the primaries with a grey border; the lines across the wings are also better-defined, blacker; the submarginal dark-bordered zigzag white stripe is farther from the outer margin, the lines of the central belt converge more towards the inner margin of the primaries, the outer line in all the wings is less regular, and the black dots along the outer margin are better-defined; on the under surface the differences are considerably more marked, the ground colour both of wings and body being of a pale sericeous vinous-grey instead of clear cream-colour, and the markings consist of ill-defined greyish disco-cellular spots, an arched discal streak and a submarginal band, barely distinguishable on the primaries; the hairy masses are tipped with grey. Expanse of wings, 47 mm.

Viti Islands.

LYCAUGES, Butler.

88. *Lycauges proxima*, n. s.

Very near *L. lactea* of Japan, of nearly the same size and general tints; whity brown, almost white; wings with a black disco-cellular dot, an oblique greyish stripe beyond the cell, its upper extremity touching a slender black dotted grey discal zigzag line, elbowed towards costa; two undulated grey submarginal stripes, ill-defined on the primaries, and a marginal series of extremely minute black points; costal margin of primaries yellowish in certain lights; the submedian area of these wings on the under surface greyish; basal half of secondaries below sprinkled with grey scales; all the black dots of the upper surface present, but the grey stripes and lines ill-defined. Expanse of wings, 19 mm.

Rockhampton.

This species should be placed between *L. defamataria* and *L. lactea*.

GEOMETRIDÆ.

CHLOROCHROMA, Dup.

89. *Chlorochroma neptunus*, n. s.

Dull sea-green; primaries crossed by two widely-separated slender undulated white lines; costal margin very narrowly edged with creamy whitish; a small dark green disco-cellular lunule; fringe whitish, with a central green stripe; secondaries crossed beyond the middle by a single slender subangulated undulated white line; a dark green disco-cellular dot; fringe as in primaries; vertex of head and upper surface of antennæ snow-white, under surface of antennæ cream-coloured; wings below, especially the secondaries, suffused with pearly white; costal margin of primaries cream-coloured; markings obsolete; body below white; legs yellowish. Expanse of wings, 26 mm.

Gayndah.

Nearest to *C. carenaria*, which appears to have been described from worn examples of *Geometra submissaria* of Walker.

IDÆIDÆ.

IDÆA, Hübn.

90. *Idæa lydia*, n. s.

Whity brown, irrorated with grey-brown; a slightly irregular smoky brown band crossing the primaries obliquely beyond the

middle and the secondaries at the middle; a paler and more diffused band beyond the latter, its outer edge zigzag; secondaries also with a submarginal stripe of the same colour; an almost marginal series of black points alternately placed with a series of small brown spots at the base of the fringe; markings below less strongly defined. Expanse of wings, 23 mm.

Peak Downs.

Allied to *I. attributa*.

91. *Idæa jessica*, n. s.

Nearly allied to the preceding species, smaller, the primaries more acute; the band beyond the middle much nearer to the outer margin, narrower, paler, and less irregular; the discal band following it better-defined upon the primaries, and with undulated (not zigzag) external edge; a submarginal series of grey-brown spots on all the wings; dots at outer margin extremely minute; secondaries with a black dot at the end of the cell. Expanse of wings, 17 mm.

Peak Downs.

92. *Idæa nivipennis*, n. s.

Snow-white; wings crossed beyond the middle by two parallel slender grey dentated lines and two subconfluent squamose stripes near the outer margin; a marginal series of very minute blackish points; primaries with a very slenderly ochraceous costal margin; a minute black point at the inferior angle of the cell; face brown, darkest towards the vertex of the head, the latter white; front of collar orange; antennæ brown, becoming white at the base; under surface snow-white; the costal margin of the primaries ochreous anterior coxæ yellowish; anterior tibiæ and tarsi brownish above. Expanse of wings, 26 mm.

Viti Islands.

93. *Idæa innocens*, n. s.

Belongs to the *I. ornata* group; small; chalky white, with small but conspicuous black disco-cellular spots: a very irregularly sinuous olive brownish line crossing the primaries in front of the disco-cellular spot, curving inwards below it and then downwards with a slight curve inwards to inner margin, crossing the secondaries obliquely behind the disco-cellular spot at about the basal third; a faint indication of a brownish discal line, followed

by an internally diffused widely undulated brownish band towards outer margin; an imperfect submarginal brownish stripe, a marginal series of linear black markings almost forming a perfect marginal line; wings below only showing the black markings, the primaries also with an indication of the undulated brownish band; these wings are suffused with pale brown, excepting towards inner margin; legs brownish. Expanse of wings, 18 mm.

Rockhampton.

94. *Idæa agnes*, n. s.

Pure white; primaries with a brown and secondaries with a black disco-cellular dot, from which to the inner margins is a faint linear stain of brown (only visible with a lens); a very slender crenulated brownish discal line, dotted with black, and externally edged with ochreous upon the radial interspaces of the primaries; two barely visible parallel brownish stripes; a marginal brown line dotted with black, and interrupted at the extremities of the veins on the secondaries; face dark brown; antennæ bronze-brownish; back of head pale ochreous; pectus silvery white; anterior and middle legs silvery brownish in front; abdomen chalky white; primaries below sericeous, sordid white, pure white towards inner margin; secondaries pure white; black dots as above; other markings obsolete. Expanse of wings, 22 mm.

Rockhampton.

Allied to *I. deliciosaria*, and belongs to the group with angulated secondaries, flattened posterior tibiæ, and short posterior tarsi.

FIDONIIDÆ.

PANAGRA, *Guenée*.

95. *Panagra rupicolor*, n. s.

Dove-grey, sparsely irrorated with dark grey; a black spot at the extremity of each discoidal cell, and an abbreviated black-brown stripe from just beyond the middle of each inner margin, that on the primaries strongly marked, with pale inner edge, oblique, extending to the lower radial vein; a small spot at about the basal third of the submedian vein; the stripe on the secondaries slender, disappearing at the base of the second median branch; fringes pale brown; under surface paler, the primaries very pale bronzy brownish, indistinctly and transversely striated with grey; costal border and veins pale straw-yellow; a blackish disco-cellular spot; secondaries white speckled with dark grey, with three sub-apical spots and a subanal dash of the same colour; veins yellow;

fringe yellowish at the base; a black disco-cellular spot; body whity brown. Expanse of wings, 33 mm.

Peak Downs.

CASBIA, *Walk.*

96. *Casbia irrorata*, n. s.

♀. Pale pinky brown with golden reflections, densely irrorated with grey; wings with very minute marginal black dots; primaries with the costal border slightly whitish; head dark brown; under surface white, grey-speckled, with a faint bronze-brown tint in certain lights; external borders pinky brown, mottled with grey; a small blackish disco-cellular spot on each wing; legs cream-coloured. Expanse of wings, 26 mm.

Rockhampton.

Allied to *C. rectoria*, Walk., but without the bands and spots characteristic of that species; it seems improbable that it can be a variety.

ASPILATES.

97. *Aspilates clarissa*, n. s.

General aspect of very pale examples of *Osteodes turbulentata*, Guen. (= *Aspilates exumbrata* and *semispurcata*, Walk.), sericeous pinky whitish, indistinctly irrorated with grey-brown scales; under surface of a more creamy tint, with the costal border of the primaries slightly ochraceous; the female decidedly whiter than the male on both surfaces. Expanse of wings, 31 mm.

Male, Moreton Bay; female, Peak Downs.

LARENTIIDÆ.

CIDARIA, *Treits.*

98. *Cidaria decipiens*, n. s.

Closely allied to *C. emilia* of Chili, from which it chiefly differs in the absence of the yellow streaks on the veins; primaries pale leaden grey, with darker basal patch and subangulated central belt, with zigzag black margins and white borders; a narrow grey-speckled testaceous band bounding the inner edge of the central belt; an ill-defined black reniform spot; a submarginal series of more or less confluent squamose blackish spots, largest towards apex, indistinctly edged externally by a white line; secondaries grey; a faint indication of an angular whitish diffused stripe across the middle and an oblique whitish line from anal

angle; thorax dark grey; abdomen paler grey, with darker lateral spots; under surface sericeous pale grey; wings with small black disco-cellular spots and a whitish angular discal stripe. Expanse of wings, 20 mm.

Sydney.

COREMIA, *Guenée*.

99. *Coremia picta*, n. s.

Primaries sericeous golden buff; crossed at the base by two black-edged zigzag silvery grey bands, in the middle by an irregular pale shining chocolate-brown band, widest on costa, biangulated internally and bisinuated externally, edged with black and bordered with white and silvery grey; a rather broad pale shining chocolate-brown external border, interrupted at apex by a large oval silvery white spot, and bounded internally by a series of silvery margined black spots; secondaries pale sericeous smoky grey; head and thorax dark grey, spotted with pale yellow; abdomen whity brown; under surface dark shining grey, irrorated with white; a submarginal series of white spots, bordered internally with dark grey. Expanse of wings, 19 mm.

Viti Islands.

PHYCITIDÆ.

SALEBRIA, *Zell*.

There can be little doubt that the following species belongs to this genus; the secondaries, however, have distinctly nine veins; they appear to have twelve, as there is a strongly defined fold between the abdominal margin and the internal vein, and there are two similar (but reversed) folds between the internal and the submedian veins; in Meyrick's description, and in his structural diagnosis of the family, he appears to have overlooked the internal vein altogether. It is very improbable that any of the *Phycitidæ* can have so few as seven veins in the secondaries.

100. *Salabria squamicornis*, n. s.

Primaries pale shining stramineous; a pure white longitudinal subcostal stripe tapering at each end, passing through the cell almost to outer margin; secondaries sericeous brownish white, with yellowish reflections, semitransparent, slightly darker along the external border; fringe white, traversed near the base by a dusky line; head, collar, and tegulae dull stramineous; remainder of body yellowish white, pearly; primaries below pale stramineous;

secondaries whitish, tinted with stramineous towards the outer margin; body below whitish, palpi and legs dull stramineous. Expanse of wings, 24 mm.

Peak Downs.

MELLA, *Walk.* (ETIELLA, *Zell.* nom. spec.).

In this genus also there appear to be nine veins (not eight) in the hind wings, the internal vein having been passed over.

101. *Mella arenosa*, n. s.

Primaries above pale sandy testaceous, the fringe slightly greyish with a pale basal stripe; secondaries semitransparent pearly greyish white, with faint golden reflections; fringe whitish, with a dusky subbasal stripe; body pale testaceous, the head and thorax slightly olivaceous; wings below sericeous, pearly; the primaries, the costa of the secondaries, and the base of the fringes in all the wings pale golden stramineous; fringe with a greyish subbasal stripe; body below whitish, legs and palpi sordid. Expanse of wings, 26 mm.

Peak Downs.

ANERASTIA, *Hüb.*

102. *Anerastia nitens*, n. s.

Shining whity brown; primaries sparsely irrorated with black, with an oblique line of black scales from outer fourth of dorsal margin to lower radial vein; external border somewhat more densely irrorated with black than the remainder of the wing, the atoms tending to produce a marginal series of spots and indicating a line through the centre of the fringe; thorax and abdomen somewhat ochraceous; under surface shining whity brown, without markings. Expanse of wings, 21 mm.

Peak Downs.

CRAMBIDÆ.

DIPTYCOPHORA, *Zell.*

103. *Diptycophora inornata*, n. s.

Pale stone-greyish, sericeous; primaries in the female greyer than the secondaries; reniform spot large, more or less ochraceous, and sometimes outlined in black and subquadrate; costal margin slenderly blackish, interrupted (so as to form three short dashes) towards apex; a diffused white band from centre of inner margin to costa at apex, interrupted by a slender oblique elbowed line of

the ground colour, the angle just beyond the end of the cell; a diffused black-speckled grey streak partly bounding the white band externally, an ill-defined wavy submarginal dusky line (not visible in the male), followed by a series of elongated spots forming an interrupted stripe; external area white towards the posterior angle; outer margin slenderly dusky, undulated fringe grey, white at the base: secondaries with the fringe grey, excepting a very slender basal line; palpi greyish; under surface whitish brown, without markings. Expanse of wings, 17—18 mm.

Gayndah and Peak Downs.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES IX. & X.

PLATE IX.

- FIG. 1. *Xantholule scniochrea*.
 2. *Chionophasma paradoxa*.
 3. *Leptocnuria binotata*.
 4. *Acritocera negligens*; a, antenna.
 5. *Dysbatussingularis*.
 6. *Eurypsyche similis*.
 7. *Aporocosmus bracteatus*.
 8. *Radinogoes tenuis*.
 9. *Canthylida pallida*.
 10. *Leucocosmia cercis*.

PLATE X.

- FIG. 1. *Lophocolu mirabilis*; a, tibia and tarsus, with the apex of the femur.
 2. *Mateomera dubia*.
 3. *Leucophoti pulchra*.
 4. *Ægitrichus lanaris*.
 5. *Gonocausta asuridia*.
 6. *Eulocastra fasciata*.
 7. *Hormatholpis ercbina*.
 8. *Niphadaza bicolor*.
 9. *Pterygisis chreipennis*.
 10. *Pscudephyre straminea*.



1



5



6



2



7



8



3



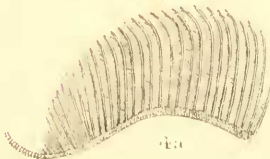
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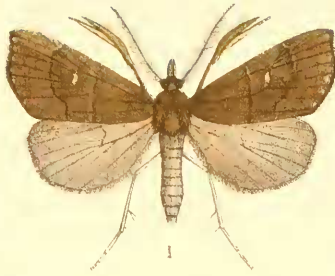
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4



11



1



5.



6.



1a.



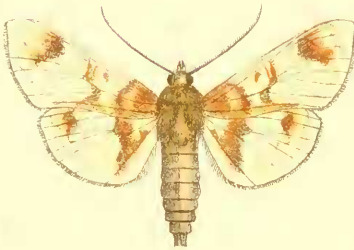
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7



8.



3.



9.



10.



4.